

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 JULY 1984

Lebanon

Situation in North — No new political or security developments have been observed in the Al-Kurah area, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. The implementation of the Damascus agreement has been delayed and gunmen have not withdrawn as expected because of "certain problems," the radio added, pointing out that while the Al-Maradah organization has withdrawn in certain areas, the Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP) has not made similar moves. On the other hand, the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio reported "complete calm" in the Al-Kurah area following the implementation of the Damascus agreement. Al-Maradah and SSNP forces have vacated all positions set in the agreement, the radio added.

Situation in Beirut — Voice of Lebanon and Voice of Arab Lebanon report that clashes are continuing between the Ash-Shuwayfat and Kafr Shima suburbs. Lebanese newspapers continue on strike, protesting the assassination attempt against *AS-SAFIR*'s owner, according to Beirut radio.

Syria-Israel in South — Referring to the IDF radio report of Syria's willingness to hold indirect negotiations with Israel on the withdrawal of the IDF from southern Lebanon, Damascus radio said this report revealed a deliberate Israeli-U.S. "slandorous campaign" against Syria. It also revealed that the "defeatists" in Lebanon fabricate lies without hesitation, seeking revenge against Syria, the radio added.

Egypt

New Cabinet — The formation of a new Council of Ministers was announced by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak in a decree transmitted by MENA. Among the changes, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali becomes the new prime minister, Dr Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid replaces 'Ali as foreign minister, and Ahmad Rushdi succeeds Hasan Sulayman Abu Basha as interior minister. Dr Butrus Butrus Ghali retains his position as minister of state for foreign affairs, and Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah remains as deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production.

Chadian President — President Mubarak held talks with his Chadian counterpart Hissein Habre on numerous international issues of mutual interest and bilateral relations, MENA reported. In a joint statement carried by the agency, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the close, friendly ties and feelings of fraternity and solidarity between the two countries and peoples. Mubarak reaffirmed Egypt's support for the "legitimate" Chadian Government under President Habre, and accepted an invitation to visit Chad in the future.

Jordan-PLO

King Husayn received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Amman radio reported. The two sides discussed the steps they will take in light of the latest developments in the Arab and international arenas, the radio added.

Libyan Messages

The message recently sent to various Arab states from Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi concerning the establishment of Arab unity and the future of the Palestinian cause was also sent to Egypt, KUNA reported citing a Libyan envoy in Rabat. If the mission of the Libyan envoys fails, the envoy continued, Libya will resort to "other means," including "previous revolutionary action" that had been stopped against most other Arab countries. Although he expressed hope that his country could avoid the "hard solution," he added that the situation will be "dangerous" if a collective program is not reached before the September date set by Al-Qadhafi.

Kuwait-Iran

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir received a message from his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati, KUNA reported citing Kuwaiti press reports. The message, delivered by the Iranian charge d'affaires to Kuwait, contained an offer to begin negotiations with the GCC on the prevention of escalating the Gulf war, according to the papers.

Iraq

In a speech broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio marking the 17-30 July revolution anniversary, President Saddam Husayn pointed out to the Iranian rulers that Iraq has a far greater ability to inflict harm on Iran than Iran has against Iraq. He asserted that Iran's only source of wealth, oil, is exposed to danger following the strikes inflicted to its ports and ships by the Iraqi forces. Husayn warned Iran's "allies who claim to be Arabs" that Iraq will "deal with them accordingly," at present and in the future. In addition, Husayn described the various projects to increase oil exports via new pipelines through Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan. Regarding the pipeline through Jordan, he emphasized that Iraq has explained to "international quarters" it does not want security guarantees based on promises subject to change and compromise. It wants "tangible guarantees" based on the "interaction of interests."

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS****Middle East & Africa**

Vol V No 138

17 July 1984

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i**INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS**

ICO's Chatti on Attempts Against Al-Aqsa Mosque [SPA]	A 1
Fatah's Al-Wazir Interviewed on PNC, Arab Ties [London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 11 Jul]	A 1
Fatah's Salah Khalaf on Relations With Syria [Kuwait AL-WATAN 15 Jul]	A 3
Al-Hasan on Aden, Amman Talks, Future Moves [MENA]	A 3
AD-DUSTUR Quotes PLO Official on Jordan-PLO Talks [17 Jul]	A 4
Fatah Members Praise PLO-Jordan Relations [Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B 17 Jul]	A 4
Fatah To Meet With Lebanese Communist Party [Amman AD-DUSTUR 14 Jul]	A 4
PLO's Mahmud 'Abbas Warns of Israeli Attack [Baghdad Voice of PLO]	A 5
PNC's Khalid al-Fahum Comments on Palestinian Trends [Budapest TV]	A 5
Palestinian Alliances Meet in Damascus 16 Jul [Paris Radio Monte Carlo]	A 6
San'a' VOP on South Lebanese Air Force	A 6
Mosad Reportedly To Coordinate With Phalangists [Voice of National Unity]	A 7
Palestinian Attack in West Bank Reported [Baghdad Voice of PLO]	A 7
Aden VOP: Explosive Charge in Gaza Prison	A 7
Galilee Group Issues Statement on PLO Office [Voice of National Unity]	A 7

OPEC AFFAIRS

Iraqi Oil Minister on Outcome of OPEC Conference	B 1
[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 13 Jul]	

ARABIAN PENINSULA**BAHRAIN**

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ on Iran's New Attitude on War	C 1
--	-----

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Holds Talks With Iranian Charge	C 1
Charge Delivers Message	C 1
Saudi Foreign Official Pays 'Secret' Visit [AS-SIYASAH 15 Jul]	C 1
AL-ANBA' Criticizes Libya's Calls for Arab Unity	C 1
ARAB TIMES on New Travel Ban Measure [15 Jul]	C 2
Briefs: Journalist Agreement With Bulgaria	C 2
Yugoslav Financial Agreement	C 2

OMAN

Briefs: Economic Growth Reported	C 2
--	-----

QATAR

GULF TIMES Urges International Support of Arab Cause	C 2
--	-----

SAUDI ARABIA

Gambian President, Guinea Foreign Minister Arrive Jidda	C 3
AL-JAZIRAH Reaffirms GCC Peaceful Intentions [9 Jul]	C 3

UAE

Eritrean Official Appeals for Arab Aid [WAKH].....	C 3
Papers Welcome Iranian-Arab Reproachment	C 4
Briefs: Illegal Workers Departed	C 4

PDRY

Chairman Receives Al-Qadhdhafi's Message	C 5
Libyan Official Departs	C 5
Chairman Receives YAR President's Message	C 5
YAR Economy Minister Departs	C 5

YAR

Yemeni Council Secretariat Begins Eighth Session	C 5
--	-----

EGYPT

'Ali Submits Cabinet Letter of Resignation to Mubarak	D 1
'Ali To Form Cabinet	D 1
Decree Announces New Cabinet	D 2
Reportage on Visit of Romanian Prime Minister	D 2
Mubarak Receives Dascalescu	D 2
Talks Reported	D 2
Technical Cooperation Talks	D 2
'Ali, Dascalescu Banquet Speeches	D 3
Reportage on Visit of Chadian President	D 5
Mubarak, Habre Luncheon	D 5
Joint Statement	D 5
DPRK Trade Delegation Arrives in Cairo	D 7
Return of Ambassador to Israel Ruled Out [AL-JUMHURIYAH 12 Jul]	D 7
AL-AHRAM Discusses Egyptian-Soviet Relations [13 Jul]	D 8
Commentary Raps Israeli Settlements Policy	D 9
Briefs: Envoy to CSSR	D 9

IRAQ

Air Defenses Down Iranian Fighter Plane	E 1
Communique No 1,528 on 15-16 Jul Activities	E 1
Saddam Speech Marks Revolution Anniversary	E 1

JORDAN

Reportage on Visit by PLO's Yasir 'Arafat	F 1
To Hold Press Conference	F 1
Received by Prime Minister	F 1
Meets With King Husayn	F 1
Unified Palestinian Stand Stressed	F 1
Al-'Anani Leaves for UK for Pipeline Talks	F 1
New Oil Refinery To Be Built in Aqaba [AR-RAY 17 Jul]	F 2
JORDAN TIMES Comments on At-Turayki Visit [16 Jul]	F 2

LEBANON

RFL Reports Sniper Fire in Beirut Suburbs	G 1
VOL: Clashes Develop	G 1
Line 'Almost Blazing' [Voice of Arab Lebanon]	G 1
AS-SAFIR's Owner Escapes Assassination Attempt	G 1
PSP Denounces Attack [Voice of the Mountain]	G 1

Strike Called in Protest	G 1
Strike Continues	G 1
Continued Coverage on Situation in North	G 2
RFL: SSNP Gunmen Not Withdrawing	G 2
SSNP Withdraws; Calm Prevails [<i>Voice of Arab Lebanon</i>].....	G 2
Lebanese Forces Command Statement on Security [<i>Radio Free Lebanon</i>].....	G 2
Junblatt Discusses Security Plan for Mountain [<i>Voice of Lebanon</i>].....	G 2
Meets With Chief of Staff [<i>Voice of the Mountain</i>].....	G 2
Birri Visits Soviet Union, Meets With Officials	G 3
VOL Confirms Birri, At-Turayki Meeting	G 3
Amal Asks Government To Take Up Imam As-Sadr Issue	G 3
Pierre al-Jumayyil's Health Said Improving [<i>Voice of Lebanon</i>].....	G 3
VOL Details Attempted Assassination on Khaddam	G 3
Saudi Mediator Al-Hariri Meets Karami, 'Usayran	G 3
VOL Reports Soviet Diplomat's Car Stolen	G 3
Government To Enhance Relations With USSR [<i>AS-SAFIR 16 Jul</i>].....	G 3
Lahd Army Patrol Attacked in South 16 Jul [<i>Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon</i>].....	G 4
Explosions Heard Near Israeli Position in Sidon	G 4
National Resistance Attacks on Israelis Reported [<i>Voice of the Mountain</i>].....	G 4
Near Al-Ghaziyyaf	G 4
Between Tayr Dibbah, Ma'rakah	G 4
VOH Reports Possible Ansar Escape Attempt	G 4
Tyre Ja'farite Judge Reportedly Seized by Gunmen	G 4

SYRIA

Reports on Indirect Talks With Israel Denied	H 1
Az-Zu'bi Opens Arab Parliamentary Meeting	H 1
Al-Asad, Syria Praised	H 2
Al-Ahmar Receives Arab Conference Delegation	H 2
Palestine Broadcast on 'Arafat Conspiracies	H 3
Al-BA'TH Notes Israeli Bids To Foil Security Plan	H 3
TISHRIN Scorns Arabs Awaiting Labor Win	H 4
Press Views Lebanon's Security, Liberation	H 4
Lebanese Urged To Discard Differences	H 5
Briefs: Romanian Journalists Agreement	H 5
New Dam in 'Afrin	

ISRAEL

Public Call-Up Exercise for Reservists Begins	I 1
Call-Up Exercise Ends	I 1
Prime Minister Shamir Inaugurates New Settlement	I 1
Shamir on Mitterrand Initiative, Unity Government	I 1
HATZOFE on New French Mideast Initiative [<i>13 Jul</i>].....	I 1
Katzir Detention Protested; More on Cheysson Visit	I 2
Demonstrations Reported in West Bank Refugee Camp	I 3
Ne'eman To Push for Further Settlements	I 3
Aircraft Industries Sells Liberia 4 Arava Planes [<i>DAVAR 17 Jul</i>].....	I 3
Discrepancy Between Alignment, Likud Polls [<i>THE JERUSALEM POST 17 Jul</i>].....	I 4
Kohen-Orgad on Likud Economic Platform	I 4
Zaq Examines Changing Moods in Lebanon [<i>MA'ARIV 13 Jul</i>].....	I 5
Normalization of Syria-Fatah Relations Viewed	I 7

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Reportage on Visit of Foreign Minister to Bulgaria [<i>cross-reference</i>].....	Q 1
Briefs: Agreements With GDR	Q 1

LIBYA

- Envoy on Al-Qadhdhafi Message to Egypt, Plans */KUNA/* Q 1
 Italian Land Forces Chief Arrives in Tripoli Q 2
 Al-Qadhdhafi, At-Turayki See Ethiopian Foreign Minister Q 2

MAURITANIA

- Anniversary of Soviet-Mauritanian Relations Celebrated Q 2

MOROCCO

- Gabonese Presidential Counselor Arrives in Rabat Q 2

EAST AFRICA

DJIBOUTI

- Libyan Delegation Arrives With Al-Qadhdhafi Message R 1

KENYA

- Briefs: New Ambassador to Djibouti R 1

SOMALIA

- Assembly Chairman Receives Japanese Delegation R 1
 Radio Hagan Notes Rebel Actions Against Government R 1
 7-9 July Fighting R 1
 Explosions in Hargeysa R 1
 Attack on Government Base R 2

TANZANIA

- Briefs: Outgoing GDR Envoy R 2
 FAO, Australian Aid

UGANDA

- Kenya 'Will Not Tolerate' Ugandan Law Violators R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

- Habre Willing To Give Up Post for Unity */Paris/* S 1
 Radio Bardai Says Habre's Conditions 'Unacceptable' */Paris/* S 1

GABON

- Foreign Minister Bongo Leaves for Latin America Tour S 1
 Briefs: Envoys Present Letters S 1

ZAIRE

- Mobutu Interviewed by Belgian Press Prior to Visit S 1
 Mobutu Visits Belgium *[cross-reference]* S 5

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Two New Members Appointed to PNDC	T 1
GRAPHIC on 'Lessons' of Dikko Affair	T 1
EEC Approval of Two Aid Projects Reported	T 1

GUINEA

Prime Minister Returns; Activities in UK Noted	T 1
--	-----

NIGERIA

Many Nigerians Calling For Break in Relations With UK	T 2
Papers Suggest Reexamination of Foreign Policy	T 3
Buhari Comments on ECOWAS, Economic Integration [PANA].....	T 3
Press Asked to Cooperate With Government	T 4
FMG 'Determined' To Boost Local Food Production	T 4
Canterbury Archbishop Arrives for Anglican Conference	T 5
Council Meeting Begins	T 5

SENEGAL

President Abdou Diouf Visits People's Republic of China [cross-reference]	T 5
---	-----

UPPER VOLTA

Conference Held On Compulsory National Service	T 5
Beninese State, Party Delegation Ends Visit	T 5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Army Kills 183 UNITA 'Criminals' 16-22 Jun	U 1
Successes Reported Against UNITA 30 Jun-4 Jul	U 1
UNITA Communique on 25-29 Jun Fighting	U 1
[Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel]	

LESOTHO

Jonathan Seeking Friends in Both East, West	U 1
Opposition Leader Notes Absence of LLA Attacks [Johannesburg]	U 2

MALAWI

Briefs: Taipei City Delegation Visits	U 2
---	-----

MOZAMBIQUE

'Bandits' Tell Machel of South African Training	U 2
Reasons Cited for 'Bandits' Surrendering	U 2
AIM Notes RSA, Portuguese Links With 'Bandits'	U 3
Civilians Freed From 'Bandits' To Be Resettled	U 3
Defense Force Kills 13 'Bandits' in Nampula	U 3
Government Forces Kill 41 'Bandits'	U 4
Three 'Armed Bandits' Killed, Camp Destroyed	U 4
RENAMO Says More Than 700 Soldiers Killed in June [Johannesburg]	U 4
Delegation Accompanying Machel to PRC, DPRK Named	U 4

Netherlands Minister Visits Zambezia Province	U 4
Meets Machel, Departs	U 4
Italian Industrial Delegation Arrives for Talks	U 5
Meets Machel, Talks Begin	U 5
Briefs: Cape Verde Ambassador Ends Assignment	U 5

NAMIBIA

Territory Force Announces 37 More 'Terrorists' Killed [Johannesburg]	U 5
SADF Announces Soldier Killed by Landmine [SAPA]	U 5
Troop Carrier Damaged by Landmine Explosion [SAPA]	U 5

SOUTH AFRICA

Justice Minister Urges Economic Role for Blacks	U 5
Consul Will Try to Keep New Zealand Office Open	U 6
Trade Official Discusses New Zealand Commerce	U 6
40 Arrested, Rioters Dispersed in Township Violence	U 6
Black Trade Union Leader Target of Petrol Bomb [Umtata]	U 6
Party Leaders Review Parliamentary Session	U 6
Five Parties Registered for Colored Elections	U 7
Converted Navy Helicopter Carrier Begins Trials	U 7
Commentary Notes Recent UNITA Successes	U 7

SWAZILAND

Interior Minister Returns From Geneva Conference	U 7
--	-----

ZAMBIA

'Threatening' Letter on Olympics Ignored	U 8
Kaunda Urges Protection for Country's Identity	U 8
Kaunda Sends 'Special Message' to DPRK	U 8
Official Says Kaunda Not Bidding for OAU Chair	U 8

ZIMBABWE

Minister Urges Stronger Union, ZANU-PF Ties	U 8
Mugabe Leaves for London Meeting on SADCC	U 8
HERALD Says UK, Others Condone African Dissidents [Johannesburg]	U 9
Agriculture Minister Addresses FAO Conference	U 9
Papers Presented at Meeting	U 9
FRG Party Delegation Arrives for Visit	U 9
Country To Open High Commission in Malawi	U 9

ICO's Chatti on Attempts Against Al-Aqsa Mosque
LD151812 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1550 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Jidda, 15 Jun (SPA) — Habib Chatti, secretary general of the ICO, has warned against the numerous Zionist attempts to demolish the holy mosque in Jerusalem. In a statement he stressed these attempts are taking place in an organized and programmed manner with the support of the Zionist enemy, who does not respect international laws and usage and ridicules world public opinion. Here is the text of the statement:

News agencies reported the day before yesterday a new episode in the serial of Zionist aggression aimed at the demolition of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque in holy Jerusalem in order to build the alleged temple on its ruins. An extremist group, which calls itself the trustees of the Zionist Temple Mount, aided by scores of supporters of the extremist Rabbi Me'ir Kahana, chairman of the so-called Zionist KAKH movement, made a fresh attempt to storm the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. Had it not been for the vigilance of the guards of this holy mosque who were able to check the attackers and prevent them from achieving their objectives, a tragedy would have taken place whose consequences would have been incalculable. The numerous attempts made to demolish the holy mosque in Jerusalem confirm daily the matter is premeditated, organized, programmed, and supported by the Israeli military authorities which do not respect international laws and usage and ridicule world public opinion, as well as defy the feelings of 1 billion Muslims throughout the world whose hearts and souls are attached to their Islamic shrines in holy Jerusalem and in all occupied Palestinian cities. The ICO continues to draw the attention of the world and world public opinion to this Israeli aggression, which now constitutes a direct threat to world peace and security.

Today we are renewing our warm appeal to all concerned international bodies and the member states of the European Community and all countries of the world to shoulder their moral and legal responsibilities and prove their credibility in halting the Zionist aggression and maintaining peace in the Middle East. We would like to reaffirm the region is now like a volcano and that pressure leads to explosion, because the violation of sanctities is regarded as the most hideous international crime, and rights in places of worship and shrines cannot be ceded and are not for bargaining, and the issue of Jerusalem in particular subjects the stability of the world and security of mankind to a decisive confrontation which will leave no survivors.

We particularly appeal warmly to the U.S. Administration, the superpower, to shoulder its responsibilities toward the establishment of world peace by halting military, economic and political support to Israel until the latter stops its aggression against the Islamic and Christian sanctities in Palestine. With this appeal we would like to reaffirm peace in this region cannot be established unless the aggression is checked and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to their land, homeland and the establishment of their own independent state under the leadership of the PLO — the sole legitimate representative of this people — are recognized. We would also like in this connection to salute those who are standing their ground in holy Jerusalem and defending the blessed holy mosque and all sanctities in Palestine.

Fatah's Al-Wazir Interviewed on PNC, Arab Ties
PM131035 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
11 Jul 84 p 3

[Telephone interview with Fatah Central Committee member Khalil al-Wazir by 'Abd al-Bari 'Atwan from London on 9 July]

[Text] The parties to the Palestinian dialogue which signed the political and organizational agreement in Aden last month will begin their meetings in Algiers today. The aim of these meetings is to sign the agreement in its final form and to call for a plenary meeting to decide on convening the PNC.

Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad) led the Fatah movement's delegation to the Palestinian dialogue in Aden and Algiers. In this telephone interview from London the day before yesterday, just before he left for Algiers, Abu Jihad spoke frankly about the Aden agreement, the points of agreement and disagreement, relations with Syria, and the reason for Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] failure to meet Mitterrand in Jordan. The following is the text of the interview:

['Atwan] Why the need to go to Algiers, since an agreement was reached in Aden?

[Al-Wazir] In Aden, agreement was reached on most of the outlines of a political and organizational program governing unified Palestinian action at present. The agreement was initialed, and all the parties to the dialogue agreed the agreement in its final form should be signed in Algiers out of appreciation for the role Algeria played in bringing the brothers together. Our brothers in South Yemen have been informed of this, and they agreed with us.

['Atwan] But why has the signing of this agreement been delayed 2 weeks?

[Al-Wazir] One reason for the delay was that the organizations in the quadripartite alliance (the PFLP, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestine Liberation Front, and the Palestinian Communist Party) were in continuous dialogue with the other Palestinian organizations in Damascus, such as As-Sa'iqa, the Popular Struggle Front, and the PFLP-GC, with the aim of persuading those parties to take part in the dialogue. But it appears these attempts did not achieve much success. This was evident in the statement issued by those parties rejecting the Aden agreement. This statement was issued before the date when the parties to the quadripartite alliance were due to receive the official answer — the day before yesterday, Monday — on whether or not these parties wished to take part in the plenary dialogue due to take place in Algiers on 15 July.

['Atwan] If the Aden agreement embodies all the principal points regarding the political and organizational document, what is this plenary meeting for, and who will be taking part in it?

[Al-Wazir] The plenary meeting to be held in Algiers on 15 July will be attended by secretaries of the Palestinian organizations, the delegations that took part in the Aden and Algiers dialogue, the PLO Central Committee, and the PNC Secretariat. They will discuss what has been accomplished in the reconciliation

dialogue and the points in the agreement that can be further developed and those that need to be amended. Then a date will be fixed for convening the PNC, which is supposed to meet before 15 September.

[Atwan] What will happen if certain Palestinian parties fail to attend this plenary meeting?

[Al-Wazir] If certain parties fail to attend the comprehensive dialogue, then the parties in agreement will continue preparing for the PNC meeting. The group that attends the meeting will abide by and implement the resolutions.

[Atwan] Does this mean excluding those parties from the next PNC session?

[Al-Wazir] PNC members enjoy immunity. The PNC is open to all members and there is no power that can ban attendance as long as the individual is a PNC member. Nobody can be excluded without a resolution by the PNC. Nobody can be vetoed.

[Atwan] There has been much talk about the program for organizational and political agreement, but many points of the agreement are not yet clear. Can you clarify the Aden agreement's most important points?

[Al-Wazir] With regard to the political and organizational program, what matters is not the provisions contained in the program, but rather the spirit that has begun to emerge as the basis for joint action to preserve the PLO, which has been the target of continuous attempts aimed at undermining it and weakening its institutions to prevent them from playing their role. The fact these institutions have continued to function despite all the attempts to hamper them is regarded as a great success for us. We are now launching a new stage which will see an end to the tragic events that have occurred in the Palestinian arena and to the disputes that broke out before and after the Tripoli incidents and the [Yasir 'Arafat] Cairo visit. What is important is that we should devote every effort to maintaining democratic dialogue free from the past conflicts, which were sometimes bloody. This is the base to which we attach importance, regardless of the provisions and the texts.

The program may have dealt somewhat hastily with certain issues, but there will be an opportunity to achieve better results through joint action and continuous dialogue. We must think of the coming stage, its nature, our tasks, the risks threatening Palestinian action, and what the coming days will bring. We must develop our struggle and the capabilities of our institutions and shoulder the responsibility facing us. The most important basic issue in the organizational document is the question of the relationship with the occupied territories, struggle inside and outside the country, and the ways and means to continue and escalate the struggle and unify the popular organizations inside the country.

[Atwan] One of the demands put by the quadrilateral alliance is the formation of a collective PLO leadership and the curbing of individualist actions by the leadership. What has happened in this regard, and has agreement been reached on a collective leadership?

[Al-Wazir] I would like to make it clear the proposed organizational document was proposed by Fatah. It concerns how to lay down a formula of action that would ensure a collective leadership and control over Executive Committee work and how it should be able to carry out its daily functions under the control of the proposed general secretariat. It also concerns the way the general secretariat is to be elected from members of the Central Council and how an effective working committee can be set up from this council to follow up the implementation and further develop organizational statutes.

[Atwan] Does this exclude the selection of deputies for the PLO Executive Committee chairman?

[Al-Wazir] We laid down principles of action but did not specify individuals or trends. One of these principles proposes the establishment of a general secretariat selected by the Executive Committee consisting of members capable of following up daily actions when the Executive Committee is not meeting.

There is a proposal to elect deputies for the Executive Committee chairman. This proposal will be put on the PNC agenda at its next meeting. The PNC will decide on the best way to do this and on how best to achieve collective leadership.

[Atwan] There have been differences over certain points both before and during the reconciliation talks, such as the [Arafat] visit to Cairo and relations with Jordan and Syria. How can these differences be resolved in the Aden agreement?

[Al-Wazir] The question of relations with Syria, Egypt, and Jordan has been dealt with in accordance with the principles of the 16th PNC resolutions. Certain guidelines on this matter have been drawn up. The visit to Cairo was considered a violation of these resolutions, and it was agreed to continue to determine relations with Egypt in the light of its commitment to the Camp David agreement.

With regard to relations with Syria, it was agreed to establish these relations on the basis of joint struggle against the enemy and devoting all efforts to fighting that enemy and rejecting U.S. peace proposals such as Camp David, autonomy, and the Reagan initiative. Relations are also to be based on the principles of mutual respect for independence, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, and taking all steps to strengthen mutual confidence with Syria.

[Atwan] In a recent development in relations with Syria Faruq Qaddumi visited Damascus and had prolonged talks with President al-Asad. But certain Syrian sources considered Abu 'Ammar's recent visit to Jordan a violation of the Aden agreement and the agreement reached with Qaddumi during his Damascus visit. What is your comment?

[Al-Wazir] I wonder: Should the development of our relations with Syria be at the expense of our relations with any other party? We are anxious to maintain natural and fraternal relations with Syria, Jordan, and all the Arab countries. Even during the time when we were having great difficulties in our relations with Syria, we stressed continually we would like to start a new chapter and restore our relations with Syria to normalcy. We have done

everything possible toward this end, because this is essential for the Palestinian struggle. Abu al-Lutf's [Faruq Qaddumi] visit to Damascus was for this purpose. Some have said the visit was personal but the fact is that President al-Asad's meeting with Abu al-Lutf has confirmed the visit was political; the dialogue was prolonged and positive and the past period was reviewed. This dialogue could lay down a new basis for future relations with Syria, and we can say this was the beginning. Everybody is anxious to achieve the principal objective, which is to restore relations with Syria to normalcy, but not at the expense of relations with any other Arab party.

[Atwan] Did President al-Asad during his meeting with Qaddumi lay down any conditions or make any demands to be met before relations are restored to normal?

[Al-Wazir] President al-Asad laid down no conditions. The talks between him and Abu al-Lutf dealt with negative and positive aspects of the past period. This is a good beginning to a dialogue which will continue in future meetings. The Central Committee will meet again after Abu al-Lutf's next visit to Damascus and, later, to Tunis in order to discuss matters and implement them. We are neither optimistic nor pessimistic at this stage, because we are still at the beginning of the road and meetings will continue to take place.

[Atwan] 'Arafat was supposed to meet with French President Francois Mitterrand during his visit to Jordan. Why did this meeting did not take place despite Abu 'Ammar's assurances the French Government promised him such a meeting?

[Al-Wazir] We do not wish to probe further into this matter and discuss whether or not the meeting was agreed. We must be realistic. The French Government has its reasons and circumstances for not taking such a daring step in its relations with the PLO. We appreciate these conditions and we hope the time will come when France will adopt a brave decision that would be fair to the Palestinian people's right and receive Abu 'Ammar as chairman of the PLO, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people. We hope neither internal nor external conditions will influence France's decision.

Fatah's Salah Khalaf on Relations With Syria

GF161411 Kuwait *AL-WATAN* in Arabic 15 Jul 84 pp 1, 9

[Sattar Jabbar report]

[Text] In a telephone conversation from his residence in Tunis, Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, has said that the Aden agreement is considered to be a great victory over the crisis witnessed by the PLO and that this step should be welcomed and supported by every sincere Arab. Abu Iyad said this agreement is an introduction to more expanded meetings, in which all parties will participate.

Regarding relations with Syria, Salah Khalaf said relations with Syria are moving in a good and positive direction, although there are some people who want to fish in muddy water and some people who do not want these relations to improve in favor of the Arab struggle. He said such people tried to cause a deterioration

in these relations, especially after the positive meeting between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and PLO Political Department Chairman Faruq Qaddumi.

The Palestinian official added the destiny of the PLO and Syria is to remain in one trench whatever the obstacles may be.

Regarding reports on his expected visit to Damascus, Abu Iyad said: I do not want to be hasty in assessing matters, but I am confident these relations will be normalized. I wish to affirm through *AL-WATAN* things between the Syria and the PLO are moving in a positive direction serving the interests of the Arab nation.

Regarding relations with Libya, he said: We in the Palestinian revolution and in the Fatah movement extend our hands to all Arab brothers and are ready to open a new page with the brothers in Libya to eliminate this Arab madness which greatly affected the Palestinian cause. I say it is time we all extricate ourselves from this dilemma to revive our first cause, the cause of all Arabs.

Abu Iyad specified the PLO strategy in the coming stage as follows: First, implementation of the articles of the national Palestinian dialogue in preparation for the convening of the PNC.

Second, restoration of relations with Syria on the basis of the principles of mutual respect and sensitivity.

Third, unified Arab action to end the Iraq-Iran war, because this war does not only affect Iran and Iraq, but also affects all Arabs.

In conclusion, Abu Iyad revealed to *AL-WATAN* the PLO will work through all the PNC sessions to hold an urgent Arab summit to adopt a new strategy for common Arab actions and moves.

Al-Hasan on Aden, Amman Talks, Future Moves

NC170755 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0740 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Amman, 17 Jul (MENA) — Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, has said approval of the Aden statement is a certificate of loyalty to the plan aimed at fragmenting Palestinian action.

In a statement to MENA, Al-Hasan said the discussions between the Palestinian and Jordanian sides were constructive, and an atmosphere of fraternity and unity prevailed.

On future Palestinian action Al-Hasan emphasized this year can be considered the year of collecting the cards. He affirmed the PLO supports the idea of an international conference to solve the Middle East problem, with the presence of the Soviet Union. He emphasized that this did not mean neglecting the military aspect, because there is an agreement on the need to escalate and strengthen armed action inside the occupied land.

AD-DUSTUR Quotes PLO Official on Jordan-PLO Talks *JN170922 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 17 Jul 84 p 21*

[Sana' al-'Alul dispatch]

[Text] Amman — Fatah Central Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, has said the most important topics discussed with the Jordanian officials dealt with the results of French President Francois Mitterrand's talks with the Jordanian side and Yasir 'Arafat's meeting with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, in addition to the results of the Palestinian dialogue signed in Algiers, and the Israeli and U.S. elections. He pointed out a delegation will remain in Amman to resume detailed discussions.

Abu Mazin added the Jordanian side showed satisfaction with the results of the Palestinian dialogue in Algiers. He stressed the Jordanian and Palestinian sides, through the Algiers agreement, are concerned about the Palestinian national unity despite the obstructions from the Palestinian National Alliance.

Regarding the visit to the USSR by Abu Mazin, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], and Abu as-Sa'id [Faruq Qaddumi], Abu Mazin said that they discussed the political relations between the PLO and the USSR, the Palestinian national unity, and the Gulf war and its effect on the Palestine question.

Abu Mazin added that the USSR is exerting efforts to improve Palestinian-Syrian relations, and envoys were dispatched to Syria in order to reach a formula that would bring relations back to normal, because without normal relations, the confrontation of Zionism will continue to be incomplete.

Asked about the possibility of the Labor Party's winning the Israeli elections, Abu Mazin said: We are not optimistic because we know that although there are differences in tactics, there is no difference between the two parties' strategies. There is danger the Labor Party will present itself in new forms to the international community in an attempt to break the international siege on the Israeli entity. He said the Labor Party when in power, had established so-called Israel, and it was while this party was in power that that establishment of settlements in the West Bank and Gaza began.

Abu Mazin added: Eventually, the party that will win the elections will be the party the United States wants because Israel is a vital U.S. interest.

Abu Mazin said the USSR was the first to call for an international conference because it is the sound framework for achieving a just peace in the region. Regrettably, he said, the United States opposed this idea, as did As-Sadat's Egypt, and hampered the convening of such a conference.

Abu Mazin added that the Jewish emigration from the USSR has declined during the last 2 years for many reasons, the most important of which, he said, is the Soviet Jews have realized the bitter situation in Israel.

On the other hand, Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member and Yasir 'Arafat's political adviser, denied the presence

of any new peace plan. He pointed out that what was discussed with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar during his meeting with Yasir 'Arafat is an international conference within the framework of the United Nations and the UN Security Council resolutions.

Al-Hasan added that Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Saudi Arabia and his meeting with King Fahd came as part of consultations to draw up joint approaches. He said: Saudi Arabia under King Fahd has a basic role to play. It is natural that the PLO and Saudi Arabia hold comprehensive consultations to draw up joint approaches. He said that 2 months ago, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with King Fahd to determine the features of the coming stage.

Al-Hasan said: The Saudi and Palestinian delegations the night before last reviewed the Middle East situation, the Iraq-Iran war, the conspiracies against the Palestine question, and the need for joint action to confront the dangers against the region, which we believe are serious, particularly for the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples.

Fatah Members Praise PLO-Jordan Relations

JN170944 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 17 Jul 84 pp 1, 19

[Rashid Hasan's dispatch]

[Excerpt] Amman — Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, PLO Executive Committee member; and Rafiq an-Natshah, Fatah Central Committee member and director of the PLO office in Saudi Arabia have praised the Palestinian-Jordanian relations.

In an exclusive statement to *SAWT ASH-SHA'B*, they said these relations made tangible progress and great achievements. They categorically denied an Arabic newspaper report that Palestinian-Jordanian relations were cool. They said that such reports are not worthy of comment. They added: Our continuous and intensified meetings with His Majesty King Husayn and the Jordanian officials are tangible proof of the firmness and depth of these relations.

Fatah To Meet With Lebanese Communist Party

JN140906 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 14 Jul 84 p 25

[Jamal al-'Alawi's dispatch]

[Text] Amman — Fatah Central Committee member Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid has stated that representatives from the Fatah movement and the Lebanese Communist Party are expected to meet in Algiers in the next few days.

Hail 'Abd al-Hamid, alias Abu al-Hawl, added the two parties will formulate joint concepts for a strategic plan to protect the Palestinians in the refugee camps in Lebanon, to coordinate military operations against the Israeli enemy, and to settle the after effects of the Tripoli battles, which have created a state of tension between the two sides.

Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid stressed the Palestinian command seeks to promote its relations with the Lebanese Communist Party and to bolster the joint stands with the Lebanese Nationalist Movement.

Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid said that he and Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, will represent Fatah at this meeting, while the Lebanese Communist Party will be represented by a delegation headed by Nadim 'Abd as-Samad.

On the Fatah Central Committee meeting, 'Abd al-Hamid said: The Central Committee will meet in Tunis on Friday to chart the Fatah movement's political stands, discuss organizational frameworks, and define a comprehensive organizational, political, and military program. On the date the PNC will be convened, Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid said: In the wake of the conclusion of the Aden agreement and the meeting held in Algiers yesterday to discuss its agenda, the PNC is expected to convene in Algiers in early September.

On whether the Zionist enemy will carry out operations to liquidate the Palestinian leaders Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid said: The Israeli enemy continues to pursue all the Palestinian revolution's leaders and cadres. The ruling Likud Party has also become convinced its war in Lebanon has not produced the hoped for results. That's why this enemy is now preparing plans to strike at the Palestinian leaders. We have studied these plans and have taken the necessary security arrangements to confront the Zionist enemy's plans. He added: If the Zionist entity's leaders believe they can undertake an operation similar to the Verdun operation, they will be disappointed because matters are not as they try to depict them.

On Palestinian-Jordanian relations, 'Abd al-Hamid said: We and Jordan have special relations, as defined in the PNC resolutions. Therefore, it is natural these relations be clearly established in the two parties' interests.

On the lessons to be learned from the conclusion of the Aden Agreement, 'Abd al-Hamid said: This stage is an historical one for the Palestinian people, as our people have succeeded in overcoming both the divisions to which they have been subjected and the attempts to obstruct Palestinian legitimacy in the most critical circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing.

PLO's Mahmud 'Abbas Warns of Israeli Attack
JN131800 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT
13 Jul 84

[Text] Brother Mahmud 'Abbas, member of the PLO Executive Committee, has affirmed the Zionist enemy is likely to launch a military operation before the Zionist elections take place. He said such an operation would be similar to the attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor in June 1982. In a statement to Tunisian newspaper *AR-RA'Y*, Brother Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas] said the Zionist enemy is contemplating dealing a blow to the Palestinian leadership, whether they are stationed in the area or in San'a, Aden, Khartoum, or Tunis.

PNC's Khalid al-Fahum Comments on Palestinian Trends
LD130406 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian
1925 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Alajos Chrudinak interview with Khalid al-Fahum, PNC chairman, in Arabic with superimposed Hungarian translation; date, place not given; recorded — no video available]

[Text][Chrudinak] What political trends are being struggled with struggling now within the PLO and why?

[Al-Fahum] For example 'Arafat's trend...

[Chrudinak] But what is the essence of 'Arafat's policy?

[Al-Fahum] His present policy, following the Israeli invasion against Lebanon, was formed after the soldiers of the Palestinian resistance withdrew from Beirut. In his desperation, 'Arafat then believed...

[Chrudinak]...it was the end of everything.

[Al-Fahum] Yes, that it was the end of everything. Frankly, 'Arafat believed Syria was surrendering and that it would withdraw from Lebanon within 2-3 weeks. Then, he would join the orchestra conducted by the Americans.

[Chrudinak]...Camp David...

[Al-Fahum]...If not exactly Camp David, the American team...

[Chrudinak]...The American settlement plan...

[Al-Fahum] Yes, because 'Arafat believed our ally and friend, the Soviet Union, also was compelled to leave the region. However, to profess the truth...

[Chrudinak]...because of military defeat...

[Al-Fahum]...because of our defeat in Beirut...But soon it was proved that 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee, gravely erred when he reached this conclusion in his calculations because Syria did not withdraw, and neither did the Soviet Union leave its friends in the lurch.

[Chrudinak] Do you consider it conceivable that 'Arafat, after all this, might back down? Many people say this is impossible, that there is no way back, and that 'Arafat will continue his policy as before.

[Al-Fahum] Look here, it is not a crime if a person changes his previous stance.

[Chrudinak] But is he doing this?

[Al-Fahum] It is a crime if someone commits an error and stubbornly adheres to it. 'Arafat committed an error, and I have stated this publicly, since as chairman of the Palestinian parliament, I must see that the parliament's resolutions are observed. However, 'Arafat has openly violated the resolutions of the parliament.

[Chrudinak] However Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Palestinian leader, has said to me 'Arafat perhaps might back down, but, according to him, Hafiz al-Asad, the Syrian president in Damascus, is not willing to receive him again. So, in no matter what order, Syria would raise a veto against 'Arafat. Is it conceivable Syria might change its hitherto stance regarding him?

[Al-Fahum] Look, mister, I am the chairman of the Palestinian parliament, and as such, I (?have) responsibility for every word I speak. 'Arafat has caused a great deal of distress for President al-Asad. But as regards what the future will bring...look, there are no final things in politics. Nothing is final in politics. Do you not agree with me?

[Chrudinak] Of course. You are right.

[Al-Fahum] Indeed, very great bitterness is felt in Syria vis-a-vis 'Arafat, because he violated the resolutions of the Palestinian parliament, because he constantly attacked Syria, and harmed it politically. However, the issue here is not whether or not a person likes Syria. Syria plays a very important role in the resolution of the Palestinian issue. Thus, I can assure you that things in Syria never can deteriorate to the extent of Syria's saying: We want 'X' for the leader of the PLO. Syria never intervenes in our internal affairs to this extent. Of course, it is possible it sympathizes with some and does not favor others.

[Chrudinak] In your opinion, why did 'Arafat not go to the Soviet Union? Because he did not want to go, or because he was not called there?

[Al-Fahum] Well, your questions are quite troublesome. I (?cannot know) this. Ask the Soviet comrades or 'Arafat himself. By the way, I hear constantly on the radio he is invited to Moscow every week. I am surprised that so far he has not gotten to Moscow after all.

[Chrudinak] When did you meet 'Arafat? When did you talk with him? Have you been in Tunis; have you consulted with him?

[Al-Fahum] Well, unfortunately we have not met or held talks for 6 or 7 months already. Of course, nothing forces us to meet. There is no break between us, but neither do I meet him.

[Chrudinak] According to that, Yasir 'Arafat now arranges the PLO affairs alone in Tunis.

[Al-Fahum] It is very unfortunate the highest bodies of the PLO, such as the Executive Committee and the Central Council, have not met in session for more than 1 year. This weakens the PLO and ought to be remedied as soon as possible. I should like to emphasize the PLO really has been weakened by its executive bodies not having met. But it still is better for it to be weak than to die. We have weakened somewhat, but there is a hope that in the future we again can become strong.

Palestinian Alliances Meet in Damascus 16 Jul

JN161253 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt] The Palestinian National and Democratic Alliances held a meeting this afternoon under the chairmanship of PLO Executive Committee member 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar attended by George Habash, Nayif Hawatimah, Samir Ghawshah, Samih Abu Kuwayk, Colonel Abu Khalid al-'Amlah, Col Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], Khalid 'Abd al-Majid, Zuhdi an-Nashashibi, Salah Salah, Abu Mahir al-Yamani [Ahmad al-Yamani], Muhammad Khalifah, Salih Ra'fat, and Fadl Shur'.

Last night, President Hafiz al-Asad met for about 5 hours with the leaders of the Palestinian National Alliance and discussed with them the new developments in the Palestinian arena. A Palestinian official, who attended the meeting, told us today the National Alliance explained its viewpoint toward the so-called Aden agreement signed in Algiers on Friday by the Democratic Alliance and Yasir 'Arafat's group. He added viewpoints were identical.

Today's meeting did not last long; it was adjourned until Thursday morning when Khalid al-Fahum, who is currently busy with the Arab parliament speakers' meetings, can chair the dialogue.

San'a' VOP on South Lebanese Air Force

GF131800 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The military correspondent of the enemy radio station divulged the intention of the enemy government to establish an air force for the so-called army of southern Lebanon. The military correspondent added — citing well-informed military sources at the General Staff Command of the Zionist Army — that the idea to establish an air force under the supervision of Zionist officers was discussed by the terrorist Defense Minister Moshe Arens last month. He, in turn, held a meeting with Yitzhaq Shamir, prime minister of the Zionist entity, and received the go-ahead.

On the other hand, press reports published in Amman indicated that the Zionist Air Force has been using the Super (?Mystere) training plane to train Lebanese pilots who have enlisted in the so-called army of southern Lebanon. The reports added the Zionist military authorities in southern Lebanon are currently selecting members of this army to make up this new air force, after which they will be transferred to occupied Palestine for training. Moreover, the Zionist corps of engineers are currently building two military airports in southern Lebanon. The military correspondent of the enemy radio station reported the process of establishing a new air force for the army of southern Lebanon is linked to the goal of establishing an independent statelet in southern Lebanon and is part of the plan for this statelet to establish relations with the occupation authorities.

Mosad Reportedly To Coordinate With Phalangists
NC161843 (Clandestine) Palestinian Voice of National Unity
in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Beirut — Informed security sources in the Palestinian resistance have reported the enemy intelligence organization, Mosad, will coordinate with the Lebanese Phalangist gangs in triggering explosions and in assassination operations in both sectors of the Lebanese capital, to frustrate the security and political arrangements now being put into effect as part of the security plan.

The sources also reported a number of official figures and popular functionaries are possible targets of such operations that are to be carried out by Mosad groups and their local agents, who recently arrived in Beirut with forged passports.

These groups will also resort to planting booby-trapped cars to create a tense atmosphere, to threaten the security situation, and to revive the clashes in the Lebanese arena.

Palestinian Attack in West Bank Reported
JN131718 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT
13 Jul 84

[Text] Early yesterday morning our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland set off a highly explosive, remote-controlled charge near the home of a Zionist prison warden in Ofaqim settlement near Ramallah in the occupied West Bank. The explosion completely destroyed the house of the Zionist prison warden, who was inside at the time. The nearby area sustained massive damage. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation but, as usual, did not mention his losses. It is noteworthy that the aforementioned Zionist prison warden has been working in the Bersheeba Zionist prison for the last 10 years.

Aden VOP: Explosive Charge in Gaza Prison
GF131948 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT
13 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Within the framework of the Israeli escalation of terrorist operations against our people and our detainees inside

the occupied territories, the detainees in Gaza central prison found a timed explosive charge inside the prison. The charge was planted by the prison authorities to carry out a massacre against the detainees.

Galilee Group Issues Statement on PLO Office
NC161817 (Clandestine) Palestinian Voice of National Unity
in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Occupied Palestine — The Galilee Orthodox Community Union [ittihad orthodoxiy al-jalil] issued a statement yesterday after its periodic meeting in which it called on the Lebanese Government to reopen the PLO office in Beirut, especially now that the 17 May agreement has been abrogated.

The statement called on the Lebanese Government to form a ministerial committee to coordinate with the PLO office in looking after the affairs of our Palestinian brothers who have been residing in Lebanon since 1948.

The statement also addressed a sincere greeting of struggle to the Lebanese National Resistance Front for its actions against the Zionist occupation authorities in south Lebanon.

The Galilee Orthodox Community Union, through its statement, said it will pursue every collaborator with the Zionist (?Mosad), especially the so-called Lebanese Forces, and called on agent Fadi Afram to withdraw his representative from the town of [word indistinct] or else physical liquidation will be the fate of every Lebanese who visits the Arab territories.

The union concluded its statement by addressing a salutation of esteem and admiration to the Palestinian revolution withstanding the imperialist-Zionist plots. It also called on all the Palestinian groups to unify their ranks to confront the Zionist enemy and his agents in the area.

Iraqi Oil Minister on Outcome of OPEC Conference
PM151725 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 13 Jul 84 p 1

[Report on interview with Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad by Mahir 'Uthman in Vienna on 12 July]

[Text] Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad said that there is no need at present to raise the oil production ceiling unless changes that make it possible to raise this ceiling happen in the international market.

In an exclusive statement to *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* commenting on the OPEC resolutions, the Iraqi minister said that OPEC should maintain the price structure so that prices do not drop on a large scale.

The interview with the minister took place yesterday morning, Thursday, the day after the conclusion of OPEC's 70th conference here, at which OPEC oil ministers decided to continue to adhere to the resolutions of their extraordinary conference in March 1983, which fixed OPEC's production ceiling at 17.5 million barrels per day and fixed the official price of light crude oil (the index price) at \$29 per barrel, with each of the member states committed to producing a specific quota.

Iraq, like the other OPEC member states, is awaiting an improvement in demand on the oil market in order to increase its exports. But prior to the official opening of the OPEC meeting on Tuesday morning the Iraqi minister said that Iraq believes that its present production quota is less than it should be.

With regard to OPEC countries' commitment to the production ceiling they imposed upon themselves at the London extraordinary meeting in March 1983, the Iraqi minister said:

Were it only a matter of the desires of the OPEC member states and their need for money, all the countries would certainly wish to raise this ceiling. But the determining factor in production is demand on the world market. As long as demand is low there will be no opportunity to raise the production ceiling; that is unless changes happen on the world market making it possible to raise this ceiling.

Replying to a question regarding the usefulness of adhering to a particular ceiling, the minister said: OPEC should maintain the

price structure so that prices do not drop on a large scale, so it should maintain a ceiling which strikes a balance between supply and demand.

The minister added: It is true that oil-producing countries outside OPEC benefit from producing as much as they like and sell their oil at whatever prices they like as long as OPEC is the producer complementing the market's need. For this reason we believe that it is necessary to hold a dialogue with the non-OPEC producing countries in order to preserve the interests of all concerned, so that the world market is divided with the aim of attaining balanced oil production and so that one party does not benefit at the expense of the other.

With regard to the Iraqi projects for expanding the capacity of the oil pipeline crossing Turkey and the proposed pipeline across Jordan, the Iraqi minister said: The first stage of the pipeline across Turkey has been completed, and the second stage will be completed at the end of this month. This will increase the pipeline's capacity to 2 million barrels per day. I mean the maximum capacity. With regard to the Saudi pipeline, the basic designs have been completed and tenders have been sent to various companies. A deadline of 11 August has been fixed for receiving offers from the supplier companies. We are serious about implementing this line.

As for the Jordanian pipeline, we are still at the stage of discussions which are only preliminary and not final. No final decision will be taken on this project before the negotiations are completed and the principal features of the project become clear.

he added: I would like to stress that no one pipeline is a substitute for the other. The Saudi pipeline is always a priority; it is at an advanced stage and we are serious about implementing it. With regard to the Jordanian pipeline, if we can satisfy the demands that we have in mind then it too will be implemented.

Regarding Nigeria's demand to increase its production quota the minister said: The conference has allowed Nigeria to produce an extra 100,000 barrels during August and the same amount in September on condition that this increase is within OPEC's total ceiling, which means that some OPEC countries will have to sacrifice a part of their production.

BAHRAIN

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ on Iran's New Attitude on War
GF160817 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0645 GMT 16 Jul 84

[From press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 16 Jul (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* has urged Iran to accept the calls for peace. The paper said: The facts about the political and military situation only leave room for the Iranian leaders to resort to reason.

Commenting editorially today, the paper said: As the fighting lulls, as can be seen by recent developments, then political action should move in the direction of halting the war itself. Therefore, here lies the importance of renewing the efforts of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, scheduled to meet in Jidda on Wednesday and Thursday.

Referring to reports that Iran is resorting to reason and to averting escalation and expansion of the scope of the war, the paper said: This indicates the beginning of a new stage in the Gulf war which may ultimately lead to it ending. This situation is welcomed and supported by the Gulf sides who would like to see the alleviation of tension and the end of the war so that all sides can then direct efforts to the issue of development, which is the most important issue for the region.

The paper went on to say that the new Iranian position must have emanated from the actual political and economic situations. The paper added: The Arab Gulf countries have proven to be capable of confronting all the escalation attempts and have chosen to depend on themselves and to defend their interests. They have foiled the ambitious plans designed to invoke foreign interference in the region or to internationalize the dispute, a situation no side wants.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Holds Talks With Iranian Charge
LD161257 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1213 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Jul (KUNA) — Today at his office in the Foreign Ministry, the deputy prime minister, foreign minister and minister of information, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, received the Iranian charge d'affaires in Kuwait, Muhammad Baqeri.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad informed journalists that the discussion during the meeting, the first of its kind since Baqeri assumed his new post, focused on bilateral relations between the two countries and developments in the region.

With regard to his opinion on the recent Iranian-Saudi rapprochement and announcements about the invitation extended to Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani to visit the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Shaykh Sabah limited himself to a previous statement he had made.

AL-WATAN attributed a statement to Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad saying that he welcomed the Iranian official's visit to Saudi Arabia and said: If this indicates anything at all, it indicates that dialogue is still going on, contacts are continuing and that there is some hope of finding a way to end the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Charge Delivers Message

LD170821 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0744 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Jul (KUNA) — According to press reports published here today, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy Kuwaiti prime minister, foreign minister and minister of information, yesterday received a message from Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

Kuwait's *AL-ANBA'* and *AS-SIYASAH* report today that the Iranian charge d'affaires to Kuwait delivered the message to Shaykh Sabah when he called on him yesterday. The papers say that the message contained an offer to start negotiations with the GCC to discuss the question of preventing escalation of the war, as well as new developments in the Gulf war and plans for Iranian envoys to visit a number of Arab countries.

Saudi Foreign Official Pays 'Secret' Visit

GF161700 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 15 Jul 84 p 1

[“Exclusive” report]

[Text] *AS-SIYASAH* has learned that a senior official at the Foreign Ministry of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia arrived in the country yesterday on a short secret visit. The Saudi official held talks described as important with officials at the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry. Informed sources did not tell the nature of the mission or the issues discussed.

AL-ANBA' Criticizes Libya's Calls for Arab Unity

LD170852 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0712 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Jul (KUNA) — Commenting on the Libyan call for Arab unity, Kuwait's *AL-ANBA'* writes: “Arab unity is a national objective and no one can doubt the importance of achieving it through serious vigilant work and not by mere slogans and words.” The paper adds, “And yet Libya, the one calling for unity, has the greatest number of differences with the majority of Arab countries. Furthermore, it is participating in many of the hot and cold crises throughout Arab world. All this is contrary to the criteria and standards needed for the unity that could dissolve all differences in the melting pot of common Arab interests at the expense of narrow regional interests.”

The paper adds: “Furthermore, Libya's alignment with Iran in the Gulf war constitutes a radical deviation from the Arab unionist line and, indeed, from the most fundamental principles of pan-Arabism.”

“Amid such a clear climate of contradiction between words and deeds in the Libyan political line comes this new fad, the call for Arab unity within 2 months,” the paper says. It adds: “Colonel

al-Qadhdhafi seems to believe that the limits of time can be bridged in 2 months and all the residue of the past and the problems of the present can be eliminated. He thinks he can jump the fence of comprehensive Arab unity in one attempt, without any preludes — and of course without any results."

The paper adds that while unity cannot logically be achieved in this sudden and irrational manner, there is yet another more serious aspect with regard to the calls for unity carried by Al-Qadhdhafi's envoys to the Arab capitals, "because these calls have been coupled with open threats which contradict the most basic concepts of unity and conflict with the fundamentals of common pan-Arab action."

In conclusion, *AL-ANBA* writes: "Unity, Your Excellency the colonel, cannot be achieved by threats nor can it be imposed by force or through coups and exported revolutions and the mobilization of agents."

ARAB TIMES on New Travel Ban Measure

GF161132 Kuwait *ARAB TIMES* in English 15 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] A senior Interior Ministry official has been prevented from leaving Kuwait after having been caught in the net of his own security arrangements. The major, who has not been named, was stopped by officials at Kuwait Airport because his name was similar to that of a person who was subject to a travel ban.

Despite his protestations that not only was he not the wanted man, he was also the man responsible for compiling the security list of those banned, he was not allowed to leave the country. He eventually had to change his travel arrangements and return home.

The Interior Ministry recently announced new precautions to ensure that legitimate travellers are not prevented from leaving the country because of similarities in names. The latest measure is to include the name of a suspect's mother in the list of details on file with security officers.

The new measure had not been introduced at the time of the major's experience.

Briefs

Journalist Agreement With Bulgaria — Kuwait, July 15 (KUNA) — The Kuwait Journalists Association has signed a cooperation agreement with the Bulgarian Journalists Union in Sofia, the association said in a press release issued here Sunday. The release said according to the four-year accord the two signatories are to exchange information on methods of training starting journalists and data on their relations with specialized international journalistic organizations. Each side is also to run programs and news in the local mass media with the aim of acquainting and informing the public about the other country particularly national occasions and major events. The two bodies are also to exchange visits. Each year every side will host a two-man delegation from the other country for about a one week duration. The agreement becomes automatically renewed for

another year unless one side serves notice two months before its expiry his intention to end it. [Excerpts] [Kuwait KUNA in English 1328 GMT 15 Jul 84 LD]

Yugoslav Financial Agreement — Kuwait, 13 Jul (TANJUG) — Repayment of the capital of the Yugoslav debt to Kuwait which falls due this year will be postponed under favorable conditions for our country. This was agreed on by the Yugoslav and Kuwaiti delegations at their final talks in Kuwait today. The technical side of this business will be regulated by an intra-banking arrangement which will be signed soon between the National Bank of Yugoslavia and the relevant Kuwaiti financial agency. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1629 GMT 13 Jul 84 LD]

OMAN

Briefs

Economic Growth Reported — Muscat, 14 Jul (QNA) — The Sultanate of Oman's economy had a 5.5 percent growth increase in 1983. Press reports said today that this rate is expected to hold during 1984. This rise is due to Oman's increased oil production in 1983, which was 16 percent higher than that in 1982, and due to a reduction in government expenses. [Text] [Doha QNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 14 Jul 84 GF]

QATAR

GULF TIMES Urges International Support of Arab Cause
GF151233 Doha QNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 15 Jul 84

[From press review]

[Text] Doha, 15 Jul (QNA) — The Qatari-based English daily *GULF TIMES* affirmed that with the approach of the Israeli elections the polls being taken on policies to be followed by the bloc winning the elections indicate that the Israeli directions toward the Palestinians are characterized by strictness. In its editorial today the daily stated that the Zionist enemy wants to divert attention from the extreme deterioration of the Israeli economy by adopting hostile stances toward the Palestinians, although the acuity of these stances may vary.

The daily made a comparison between the strict stances adopted by Israel and the moderate stances adopted by Arab countries, which take into consideration the interests of all the participant sides in this confrontation that still poses the most dangerous threat to world peace. It called on countries of power in the United Nations to comprehend the moderate Arab stance and not be biased toward the stubborn Israeli stance.

At the conclusion of its editorial the *GULF TIMES* called on countries concerned about peace to not take the stance of an observer toward the Palestinian cause and the situation in Lebanon, which is still explosive. It noted that although the United States can do a lot to fortify the possibilities of peace, it has instead begun to favor the exploitation of the Middle East

problem as a bait to get the votes of the Zionists in the presidential elections.

SAUDI ARABIA

Gambian President, Guinea Foreign Minister Arrive Jidda
LD162343 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2245 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Jidda, 16 Jul (SPA) — Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara arrived in Jidda tonight to attend the meetings of the Islamic Good Offices Committee which will begin on Wednesday [18 July].

He was welcomed at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd ar-Rahman, deputy governor of Mecca area, and Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry Sunbul, Major General Salih as-Sudays, commander of the Western Region, and the Gambian ambassador to the Kingdom.

The Guinean Foreign Minister Facine Toure also arrived in Jidda tonight at the head of his country's delegation for the meetings of the committee. He was welcomed by Habib Chatti, Salim Sunbul, the Guinean ambassador and a number of senior officials.

Heads and representatives of the states which are members of the committee — Bangladesh, Gambia, Guinea, Malaysia, Turkey, Palestine and Pakistan — in addition to ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti will be taking part in these meetings.

AL-JAZIRAH Reaffirms GCC Peaceful Intentions
PM161401 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 9 Jul 84 p 3

[Editorial: "Seeking Peace From a Position of Strength and Ability"]

[Text] The GCC states' move to draw up a joint defensive military strategy has been dictated by the Iraq-Iran war developments and escalations unprecedented since the war broke out 45 months ago. Iran, which has rejected all regional and international initiatives aimed at stopping the war and promoting a peaceful settlement through direct or indirect negotiations with Iraq, is now preparing hard for a sweeping ground offensive against Iraq. Observers and military experts estimate that one-half million fighters and thousands of tanks and armored cars are being mobilized for that offensive. This has made it necessary for Iraq to make maximum preparations and take extreme precautions against this Iranian offensive, expected at any moment or in the coming few days or weeks.

Iran's previous record points to an Iranian intention to expand the area of the war after having started the tanker war against certain Arab Gulf states which have not in any way interfered with Iran's war against Iraq and which have continuously been playing a reconciliatory role between the two Muslim states, always urging an end to the war and calling for a peaceful settlement.

The GCC states have a right to prepare themselves for self-defense and for the protection of their properties through a joint defense strategy in view of Iran's determination to pursue and expand the war in the region. This, however, does not mean and should not be interpreted by anyone, including Iran, to mean that the GCC states have decided to abandon the peaceful role they had pledged to play in the Iraq-Iran war, or that they have abandoned their peaceful efforts and endeavors between Iraq and Iran. Peaceful efforts from a position of strength and ability are more effective and stand a better chance of success than efforts made from a position of weakness and disability.

The GCC states must be strong in military and security domains because they are directly responsible for the protection of peace, security, and stability in the region. They must at the same time intensify their peaceful efforts and contacts with all regional and international forces which can influence international decisions to bring about an international interaction with their sincere efforts and desire to end this abortive and devastating war. The international community is equally responsible for the protection of peace, security, and stability in all parts of the world.

No one in the whole world can deny the value and magnitude of the efforts which the GCC states have exerted and are still exerting to make Iran in particular give up its dogged determination to continue its war against Iraq and refrain from committing against the other states of the region any act of aggression which might expand the war zone and threaten the security, peace, and stability of the entire region.

The concept of cooperation among the six Gulf states is based on the principles of right, justice, security, peace, and good-neighborliness with all the states of the region in particular, including Iran, and with all the states of the world in general. The Gulf states believe that the mutual interests of states and peoples can best be served under conditions of peace, security, stability, cooperation, understanding, fraternity, and friendship. They at the same time cannot be mere spectators watching what is going on with folded arms while the dangers of the Iraq-Iran war increase, escalate, and threaten peace, security, and stability. Out of concern for their enormous achievements along the road of progress, development, production and self-sufficiency to provide the daily needs of their peoples, they must prepare themselves militarily for the defense of security, peace, stability, and these precious gains without posing a threat to anyone.

UAE

Eritrean Official Appeals for Arab Aid
GF161349 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1005 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 16 Jul (WAKH) — In a statement to the WAKH correspondent in Abu Dhabi, Osman Saleh Sabbe, chairman of the Executive Committee of the ELF Popular Liberation Forces, has called on the Arab countries to extend material and moral aid to the Eritrean revolutionaries who united recently to form one front to enable them to liberate their territory from Ethiopian occupation. Sabbe, who is currently visiting the UAE at the head of an Eritrean delegation comprised from the three Eritrean liberation fronts, said that the objective

of his visit to the UAE and the succeeding visits to Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria, and Egypt are to acquaint officials in these countries with the unity agreement among Eritrean revolutionaries which was signed in Khartoum on 21 June and to ask for material and moral aid for the Eritrean people.

He described his talks with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan as very successful and that Shaykh Zayid pledged to continue the aid the UAE has been giving to the Eritrean people in all fields.

Sabbe said Eritrea does not need human elements because they are available but rather it needs material, political, and military aid from Arab countries because there are more than 500,000 Eritrean refugees in Sudan as well as the families of 150,000 martyrs who have been killed over the past 23 years of the Eritrean revolution. Besides, 1 million Eritreans are considered refugees who emigrated from Eritrean cities to villages to escape Ethiopian oppression against them when the Ethiopian forces used nerve gas against the populations of cities and killed more than 1,000 people in 1982.

On the military situation, Sabbe said Eritrean revolutionaries are controlling more than 75 percent of their territory and that there is no Ethiopian soldier in all of Eritrean countryside which constitutes the greatest part of Eritrea and that Eritrean revolutionaries have liberated many Eritrean cities, the last of which was Um Ager whose population is about 30,000.

Sabbe also noted that the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front, led by Issias Afewerki, which has not merged with the other Eritrean fronts, has been able to liberate Eritrea's northern coast for a distance of 100 km and an area of 7,000 sq km and that it captured in its recent attack 3,000 Ethiopian soldiers and 30 Soviet-made T-54 tanks.

Sabbe noted that the Ethiopian Government is preparing to declare Ethiopia a communist state in September on the 10th anniversary of changing the regime in Ethiopia and that a new party will be proclaimed under the name of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia which is a Marxist communist party, to expand communism in Africa.

Papers Welcome Iranian-Arab Reproachment

GF161010 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0610 GMT 16 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Jul (WAM) — Two UAE newspapers, *AL-ITTIHAD* and *AL-KHALIJ* today editorially welcomed reports on contacts between Arab Gulf countries and Iran and on inviting the speaker of the Iranian parliament to visit Saudi Arabia. The two papers expressed hope that the next days will witness further peaceful efforts to eliminate all causes of tension in the region.

AL-ITTIHAD said that the statement made by the acting Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs — that contacts held to end the tanker attacks produced positive results and that Iran began to realize the gravity of the situation in the region and thus

began to hold contacts with a number of countries to reduce tension and to avert the expansion of the war — and the reports disseminated by the news agencies from Tehran on the invitation extended to the Iranian Majlis speaker to visit Saudi Arabia indicate that the Gulf move was not a call in the wilderness, but it was a sincere and assiduous effort designed to attain peace among the Arab and Muslim countries and peoples. These Muslim countries and peoples are not only in need of peace among themselves but they want to be firmly associated to one another through amity and cooperation.

The paper asserted that the amelioration of relations and the attainment of spirit of understanding between the Arab Gulf countries and Iran are the genuine prelude for halting the Iraqi-Iranian war because these countries are more eligible than others to shoulder an efficient and effective role to end this debilitating war.

Concluding, the paper expressed hope that the next days will witness further momentum toward peace, particularly as the meeting of the Islamic Good Offices Committee is about to convene.

The newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* referred to reports yesterday on contacts between the Arab Gulf countries and Iran and the invitation to the speaker of the Iranian parliament to perform hajj this year. The paper said that all this brings good tidings to the inhabitants of the region and to the Arabs. This also raises the possibility of preventing the expansion of the Iraqi-Iranian war and even the possibility of ending this war.

The paper called for the adoption of a wise, sensible and faithful stand so as to turn over a new leaf in relations among the region's countries and peoples "and to be a lesson that eliminates all the causes of tension, infighting and conflict."

The paper then reviewed the severe results that afflicted the two warring countries after about 50 months of fighting. The paper said: Iran and Iraq are the best countries who really know the consequences, know who benefit, and know how the extension of the war has affected the Arab nation and the Islamic world. They also know the size of the fears which the war brings to the Gulf and on all aspects of life.

Concluding, the paper called for having the efforts that will be exerted today and tomorrow to end this war. The dangers that will ensue if the disputes do not stop and if the problems are not solved through dialogue and good intentions.

Briefs

Illegal Workers Deported — 'Abd al-Latif al-Hashimi, UAE director of the Labor Inspection Administration, stated that in the period of April-June, 1,319 workers were deported because they had been living in the country illegally. Hashimi also said that 10 percent of those who were deported had entered the country via the sea. [Summary][Dubayy *AL-BAYAN* in Arabic 12 Jul 84 p 4 GF]

PDRY**Chairman Receives Al-Qadhdhafi's Message**

*GF161516 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT
16 Jul 84*

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received a written message from his brother Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1st September Revolution.

The message was conveyed during Brother Muhammad's meeting in his office at the Secretariat of the presidium today with Muftah al-'Umar, secretary general of the Libyan General People's Congress. ANA has learned that the message deals with the current Arab situation and devising a joint Arab action to unify the struggle of our Arab peoples to face their enemies.

During the meeting, views were exchanged on issues concerning the two fraternal countries and our Arab countries in general.

Libyan Official Departs

*GF161547 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT
16 Jul 84*

[Excerpt] Brother Muftah al-'Umar, secretary general of the Libyan General People's Congress and personal envoy of Brother Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1st September Revolution, left Aden this afternoon after a short working visit. During his visit he conveyed a written message to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad from his brother Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi.

Chairman Receives YAR President's Message

*GF161350 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT
16 Jul 84*

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office today Brother Ahmad Qa'id Barakat, minister of economy and industry in the northern part of the homeland, who conveyed to him a verbal message from his brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general

of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland, dealing with cooperation and coordination between the two parts of the homeland.

The audience was attended by engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, YSP Central Committee member and minister of installations.

YAR Economy Minister Departs

*GF161549 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT
16 Jul 84*

[Excerpt] Brother Ahmad Qa'id Barakat, minister of economy and industry in the northern part of the homeland, left Aden this afternoon after a short visit to the southern part. During his visit he conveyed a verbal message to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, from his brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland.

YAR**Yemeni Council Secretariat Begins Eighth Session**

*GF161917 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT
16 Jul 84*

[Excerpts] The meetings of the eighth session of the Secretariat of the Yemeni Council began at the unity affairs office in San'a' today. The session is being chaired by Ahmad ash-Shijni, minister of state for Cabinet affairs, member of the Standing Committee, and chairman of the northern delegation in the secretariat; and Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of state and chairman of the southern delegation.

The issues on the agenda of this session were discussed.

'Ali Submits Cabinet Letter of Resignation to Mubarak
NC161607 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT
 16 Jul 84

[“Text” of Acting Prime Minister Kamal Hasan ‘Ali’s letter of resignation submitted to President Husni Mubarak on 16 July — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, most gracious, most merciful.
 President Muhammad Husni Mubarak:

Greetings and respect. Our dear Egypt is preparing for a new phase of national action under your wise leadership now that our great people have expressed, through the recent People’s Assembly elections, their free will to elect their representatives and their confidence in the National Democratic Party under your leadership. This confidence in fact reflects the wide popular support for your rational policy in the domestic and foreign fields, which has provided Egypt with the stability and the democracy it is now enjoying.

In accordance with constitutional procedures, I have the honor of submitting to Your Excellency my resignation and that of my colleague members of the cabinet so that you may choose the person whom you believe capable of completing the march you have begun toward the country’s comprehensive development and the homeland’s progress. I am pleased on this occasion to convey to Your Excellency my profound thanks and gratitude for the confidence you had given to the cabinet, which assumed its responsibilities in a most critical phase of Egypt’s history, during which the whole national soil was liberated, peace prevailed in our redeemed homeland, and Egypt’s position in the world was strengthened. The cabinet had the honor of contributing toward bringing about stability which you have been eager to establish and of deepening its course so that our loyal people can achieve their aspirations of welfare and prosperity. The cabinet had implemented the first 2 years of the 5-year economic and social development plan which serves the interest of the people.

Mr President, we reaffirm to you that we will always be struggling soldiers under your leadership, loyal and sincere to the principles of the great people of Egypt. May God grant you success, may he guide you on the good course, may he grant you victory, and may he achieve for you what you aspire for our beloved Egypt of glory and strength. May God’s peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you.

Prime Minister Kamal Hasan ‘Ali, 16 July 1984

‘Ali To Form Cabinet
NC161628 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT
 16 Jul 84

[“Text” of 16 July letter sent by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to Acting Prime Minister Kamal Hasan ‘Ali in response to the latter’s 16 July letter of resignation — read by announcer]

[Text] Mr Kamal Hasan ‘Ali:
 Greetings.

I have received your letter of 16 July 1984 in which you tendered the resignation of the cabinet as a result of the People’s Assembly election. I am pleased to express to you and your colleagues, members of the cabinet, sincere thanks and appreciation for the strenuous efforts you have made for several years to achieve our sublime national goals and to defend the interests of our noble people, the makers of glory and heroism and the builders of the greatest of civilizations.

You are aware that the redeemed homeland is currently passing through an important stage of development and advancement. This stage requires the mobilization of all our manpower and material and spiritual resources to confront the basic challenges facing our march. Primarily, we must deepen the democratic exercise, safeguard it from excesses and injustice, and rebuild the Egyptian man within the framework of a comprehensive concept embracing the spheres of education, culture, and morals and values to establish a new society armed with the huge cultural and civilized assets unique to our glorious people and to cope with the scientific and technological revolution the world is witnessing at this historic stage. In addition, the Egyptian economy must be steered in a direction that will ensure our present and future and guarantee an alleviation of the suffering of the vast majority of Egypt’s sons, achieve justice, and secure equal opportunity among the people in an atmosphere of stability and purity and a precise definition of priorities. Efforts must be focused on increasing and promoting production, limiting consumption, raising the level of services, and completing the infrastructure and utilities affecting the daily lives of citizens and their national contribution.

I hope that we all realize that in our confrontation of the huge problems facing us at present, we must not forget that we are working for the future. This primarily requires that we follow a scientific method of planning and move under all circumstances within the framework of a comprehensive visualization of the long-term national goals, because the building of the homeland is in essence a bet on the future and a victory of hope over despair, inability, and frustration. In addition, this mission requires that the new generations of Egypt’s sons serve their homeland and contribute to developing it to a high standard commensurate with its human and cultural wealth and the role it is playing in the heart of the Arab homeland and the Islamic world in this vital location on the African Continent and within the nonaligned family and the Third World.

I have decided to entrust you with the formation of the Council of Ministers at this delicate stage because of your devotion to duty, sincerity in work, and ability to achieve, surmount difficulties, and confront problems. I am fully confident that you and your colleagues will add to the tangible achievements attained by the cabinet under your predecessor the late Dr Fu’ad Muhiy ad-Din, who devoted himself and every beat of his heart to the homeland and the people and was a magnificent example of fidelity and devotion. I pray to God to take care of your efforts and guide you in his path. May God’s peace and mercy be upon you.

Cairo, 16 July 1984

Decree Announces New Cabinet*NC162148 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 16 Jul 84*

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has issued a decree on the formation of the cabinet as follows:

Article I:

Prime minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali

Article II:

Deputy prime minister, minister of higher education and scientific research Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi
Deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah

Article III:

Foreign minister Dr Ahmad 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid
Finance Dr Muhammad Salah ad-Din Hamid
Social insurance and social affairs Dr Amal 'Uthman
Reconstruction, new societies, and land reclamation Engineer Hasaballah Muhammad al-Kafrawi
Manpower and training Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad
Justice Ahmad Mamduh 'Atiyah
Transport, communications, and maritime transport Engineer Sulayman Mutawalli Sulayman
Electricity and energy Engineer Muhammad Mahir Muhammad 'Uthman Abazah
Culture Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan
Information Muhammad Safwat Muhammad Yusuf ash-Sharif
Health Dr Muhammad Sabri Zaki
Planning and international cooperation Dr Kamal Ahmad al-Janzeni
Local government Hasan Sulayman Abu Basha
Agriculture and food security Dr Yusuf Amin Wali
Tourism and civil aviation Dr Muhammad Wajih Shindi
Economy and foreign trade Dr Mustafa Kamil as-Sa'id Ibrahim
People's Assembly and consultative council affairs Tawfiq 'Abduh Isma'il
Supply and internal trade Dr Muhammad Naji Muhammad Shatlah
Interior Ahmad Rushdi
Irrigation Engineer 'Isam Radi 'Abd al-Hamid Radi
Industry Engineer Muhammad Mahmud Faraj 'Abd al-Wahhab
Petroleum and mineral resources 'Abd al-Hadi Muhammad Qandil
Cabinet affairs and administrative development Dr 'Atif Muhammad Muhammad 'Ubayd
Education Dr 'Abd as-Salam 'Abd al-Qadir 'Abd al-Ghaffar
Housing and utilities Engineer Hasan 'Abd al-Fattah Sidqi
Religious trusts [awqaf] Dr Muhammad al-Ahmadi Abu an-Nur

Article IV:

State for emigration and Egyptians abroad Albert Barsum Salamah
State for foreign affairs Dr Butrus Butrus Ghali
State for war production Engineer Jamal as-Sayyid Ibrahim

Article V:

This decree shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Signed: President Muhammad Husni Mubarak

Reportage on Visit of Romanian Prime Minister**Mubarak Receives Dascalescu***NC170917 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0910 GMT 17 Jul 84*

[Text] Cairo, 17 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, who is currently visiting Cairo, at Al-Qubbah Palace this morning. Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Mustafa as-Sa'id, minister of economy and foreign trade, attended the meeting.

Talks Reported*NC161945 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1925 GMT 16 Jul 84*

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jul (MENA) — The first round of discussions between the Egyptian and the Romanian sides began at the Cabinet headquarters tonight. The Egyptian side is led by Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali while the Romanian side is led by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu.

The Egyptian delegation to the talks includes Agriculture Minister Dr Yusuf Wali and Economy Minister Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id, who is also head of the honorary mission escorting the Romanian prime minister.

The Romanian delegation includes the minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation and the deputy ministers of foreign affairs, light and heavy industries.

The discussions, which were also attended on the Egyptian side by engineer Hasaballah al-Kafrawi and Dr Kamal al-Janzeni, dealt with the means for promoting the cooperation between the two countries in various fields, particularly in the economic sphere.

Technical Cooperation Talks*NC161334 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1210 GMT 16 Jul 84*

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jul (MENA) — Egyptian-Romanian talks on technical cooperation in the fields of electricity and energy began today. The Egyptian side to the talks was led by engineer Mahir Abazah, minister of electricity and energy, and the Romanian side was led by Alexandru Rosu, minister of foreign trade and

international economic cooperation and members of the Romanian delegation visiting Cairo, led by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu.

After the talks, engineer Mahir Abazah said the two sides reviewed means to bolster cooperation in the field of electricity and Romania's participation in Egyptian 5-year plan projects.

He said the Romanian side agreed to join in the bids for extending high-tension lines and furnishing Egypt with electric transformer stations to enable it implement its program for the electrification of the rural areas. This is provided the Romanian Government will grant loans with easy terms to Egypt to finance the equipment and projects.

Engineer Abazah added that the delegation conveyed to him the Romanian energy minister's approval for Romanian electricity experts to help in extending electric lines to areas in upper and lower Egypt.

'Ali, Dascalescu Banquet Speeches

NC162036 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jul (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has expressed Egypt's appreciation of Romania's constant interest in the Middle East problem and its sincere initiative to bring about peace and stability in the area.

In a speech he delivered at a banquet he gave tonight in honor of Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and the delegation accompanying him, Kamal Hasan 'Ali expressed Egypt's satisfaction with the constructive efforts and constant endeavors by Romania to contribute toward easing world tension, to seriously seek the settlement of international conflicts by peaceful means, and to support the right of all people to freely determine their future and their social development course.

'Ali stressed that on its part Egypt exerts its utmost efforts for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The prime minister noted in this respect that the continued suppressive Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territory increases the tension in the area and that the continued disregard of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people does not promise a just and comprehensive peace soon.

Following is the text of Kamal Hasan 'Ali's speech at the dinner banquet:

Mr Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, Mrs Dascalescu, guests, ladies and gentlemen: My wife and I are pleased to welcome you and the delegation accompanying you as representatives of a great people, namely the noble Romanian people, who have contributed and continue to contribute to mankind's cultural progress. The Romanian people are linked with the Egyptian people by strong ties dominated by a spirit of firm friendship and fruitful cooperation. We wish you a good stay during your current visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

In fact, your visit constitutes one link in a series of continuous

meetings between our two countries at various levels and reflects the excellent level which the relations between Egypt and Romania have reached and which includes all fields. The foundations of these relations have been laid by Presidents Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Nicolae Ceausescu, who worked for their development at several summit meetings in Cairo and Bucharest.

The historic meetings which took place between Presidents Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Nicolae Ceausescu, the statements issued on these meetings, the stances outlined in them, the documents that were signed and which included the bases for cooperation between the two countries at the political, economic, and cultural levels, are the products of the traditional friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. They also represent a thrust and constant development of these relations within the framework of mutual trust and understanding and mutual interest.

We view with satisfaction the positive development of our bilateral relations in all domains. The great progress we have achieved in this domain is a step toward further progress and the development of these relations. We are very diligently working to achieve our mutual goal of increasing the volume of trade between our two countries to \$1 billion in 1985. As for industrial and agricultural projects, the volume and diversity of these projects reflect the mutual desire to develop our relations in this field for the mutual benefit of the two friendly countries. We are sparing no effort to expand our cooperation in this domain in a manner that will meet the requirements and exigencies of the two states in this vital field for the advancement and prosperity of the people.

We also have developed relations in the fields of science, technology, education, health, information, tourism, youths, and sports. This diversity of bilateral relations reflects the excellent level reached in Egyptian-Romanian relations and the extensive vistas which we together look forward to explore to further strengthen and bolster these relations and to extend bridges of mutual cooperation between the two countries.

Mr prime minister: We view with admiration Romania's constructive efforts and constant endeavors to contribute to easing international tension and its serious efforts to settle international disputes by peaceful means, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, adoption of the principle of complete equality in rights, and meticulous respect for national independence and sovereignty and for the right of all people to determine their future and social development in complete freedom.

We also appreciate Romania's constant interest in the Middle East problem and its sincere initiative for the achievement of peace and stability in this sensitive part of the world — a matter which reflects the profundity of its realization of the fact that world peace is indivisible and that security in Europe and peace in the Middle East are closely linked.

On its part, Egypt, — as you are aware — has exerted enormous efforts for the establishment of an edifice of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, and it is still doing everything it can to achieve this noble aim. Yet, we regrettably still feel concerned over the continuation of the tense situation in this area

-- matter which could lead to serious consequences. The continuation of the suppressive Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories increases tension and the waves of violence. Also, the continued disregard of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights does not augur the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace soon.

The Palestinian issue is the crux of the Middle East conflict. The need to grant the Palestinian people their legitimate rights is inevitable, particularly their right to self-determination and the establishment of their state. We look forward to a day soon when the peace process will be resumed for settling this issue so that peace and stability will be achieved in the Middle East. [Passage indistinct] following the tragic events they experienced in recent years and without foreign interference.

The Iraq-Iran war, with all the destructive human and economic losses it is causing and the wasting of the two warring peoples' resources and forces, adds a serious dimension that requires the concerted efforts of all the peace-loving forces that aspire for security and peace to put an end to this war.

Within the framework of its membership in the Nonaligned Movement, Egypt has recently put forward several ideas and recommendations which aim to remedy this situation and arrive at an honorable settlement of the conflict. Egypt has received encouraging responses in this direction and will maintain its efforts in this respect until peace and stability between the two warring states is achieved, so they can direct their resources and energy to their peoples' prosperity and progress.

At the Nonaligned Movement level, Egypt has a pioneer role in establishing this movement, in strengthening its unity, and in helping it carry out its principled role in safeguarding world peace, seeking the relaxation of international tension, defending the rights of developing countries, and demanding a new, more fair international system, which would give developing countries an opportunity to achieve their goals for economic and social development.

Egypt fully realizes the danger of the arms race and of stockpiling conventional and nuclear weapons. It has therefore always called for disarmament, starting with nuclear weapons, and for resuming the Geneva talks to limit these weapons and to bring about international peace.

Egypt also believes in the importance of international cooperation for turning nuclear energy to peaceful uses, so it will contribute to the economic and social development of developing countries.

Mr Prime Minister, I am confident your visit to Egypt and the consultations you will have will achieve fruitful results mutually beneficial to our two friendly countries. They will be a positive addition to the traditional bond of friendship between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Arab Republic of Egypt, and will greatly contribute to the development and growth of the existing cooperation between Egypt and Romania in various fields.

Allow me to stand up and greet Prime Minister Constantin

Dascalescu and Mrs Dascalescu, and wish the Socialist Republic of Romania progress, prosperity, and lasting friendship with the Egyptian peoples.

In reply to 'Ali's speech, Constantin Dascalescu delivered a speech in which he stressed the need for continuous efforts to ease the tension in the Middle East through negotiations with the participation of all the parties concerned.

He called for a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East that will ensure a just settlement of the Palestine question through the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate right to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state. Dascalescu also called for solving Lebanon's problems through national reconciliation.

The Romanian prime minister expressed his country's concern over the continuing Iraq-Iran war and demanded the immediate suspension of military operations, the nonescalation of the Gulf war, and the settlement of the conflict through negotiations.

The Romanian prime minister called for Namibia's independence and for putting an end to the South African regime's apartheid policy.

He emphasized that Romania will continue its efforts for the rule of democracy in international relations and for increasing the role of small, middle, nonaligned, and developing countries in debating and solving humanitarian questions.

The Romanian prime minister also called for increasing the UN role in solving contemporary issues in a democratic manner, stressing that his country is fully prepared to expand cooperation with Egypt in the international sphere.

He expressed his country's concern about the current deteriorating international situation. Dascalescu also called for halting the arms race and for immediately proceeding toward comprehensive disarmament, particularly in nuclear weapons.

The Romanian prime minister also expressed his country's concern about the situation in Europe as a result of the deployment of medium-range missiles. He called for resuming negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on reaching an agreement to free the European Continent from medium-range missiles and from various types of missiles and nuclear weapons.

Dascalescu stressed that Egyptian-Romanian relations have witnessed prosperous developments and tangible growth in recent years as a result of the numerous meetings between Presidents Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Romanian prime minister praised the hospitality accorded to him in Egypt and the feelings of friendship and mutual respect that dominate relations between the two countries.

Dascalescu said his visit to Egypt aims to discuss bilateral relations in depth and to achieve the goals agreed upon at the highest level with Egyptian officials to achieve continuous growth in Romanian-Egyptian relations, particularly in the economic sphere.

The Romanian prime minister said the unceasing efforts Egypt and Romania are exerting to develop their countries in a free and unrestricted manner and the efforts for intensifying mutual cooperation can only succeed in an atmosphere of peace; an atmosphere in which relations among states are established on solid bases, dominated by complete equality in rights, respect for independence and national sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual interests.

He said Romania is prepared to begin new work for cooperation to achieve mutual benefits in accordance with the proposed projects and development plans for the two countries.

Concluding his speech, the Romanian prime minister expressed his complete confidence that the continuous development in the Egyptian-Romanian relations at the bilateral and international levels will serve the interests of the people of the two friendly countries and the policy of peace, independence, and broad cooperation throughout the world.

He expressed his conviction that his current visit to Egypt and the discussions he is holding will contribute to achieving the goals that Presidents Mubarak and Ceausescu had defined.

Reportage on Visit of Chadian President

Mubarak, Habre Luncheon

NC161232 Cairo MENA in English 1208 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, July 16 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak held a lunch banquet today in honour of Chadian President Hisssein Habre and the Chadian delegation. The banquet was attended by People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, Shura [Consultative] Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, deputy ministers, ministers and other senior statesmen.

Joint Statement

NC161448 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1115 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Chadian President Hisssein Habre issued a joint statement today on the Chadian president's visit to Egypt, which ends tomorrow, Tuesday. The statement was issued following 3 and 1/2 hours of talks, which were confined to the two presidents, and a 15-minute expanded meeting attended by the Egyptian and Chadian sides.

Egypt underlined in the statement its support for the legitimate government of Chad under President Hisssein Habre and its appreciation for the steps taken by President Habre to consolidate security and stability for his people and to secure their independence and territorial integrity while confronting the foreign interventions which have violated the sanctity of Chad's territory.

President Mubarak expressed satisfaction with the decision made by President Habre's government to establish the National Union of Independence and Revolution. He expressed his hope that the efforts exerted by President Habre to restore stability

and independence to his country would be crowned with success.

The two presidents warned of the danger of foreign intervention, which is aimed at impeding the efforts to realize national reconciliation in Chad.

Egypt and Chad stressed in the joint statement the need to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of the full application of UN and OAU resolutions which call for Israel's complete withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since June 1967. The two countries also called for recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, particularly their right to self-determination and the establishment of a state under the leadership of the PLO, their legitimate representative.

The two presidents strongly condemned Israel's policy of establishing settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, considering this to be illegal and an additional obstacle to the efforts being exerted to find a lasting solution for the problem. This policy also constitutes a violation of UN and OAU resolutions, the Geneva Conventions, and international law.

Regarding the Lebanese problem, the two presidents stressed the need for the immediate and complete withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, the presence of which does not have the approval of the Lebanese Government.

The two presidents expressed in their joint statement their deep concern over the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war. They stressed that it constitutes a serious threat to international security and peace. In this respect, the two presidents called for the need to reach a quick, peaceful settlement of the two countries' conflict. They urged both Iraq and Iran to respond to the international community's call to cease fire immediately and to start negotiations to reach a peaceful solution for the conflict.

In this respect, the Chadian president expressed his appreciation for the efforts exerted by Egyptian diplomacy to help find a solution for this conflict within the context of the Nonaligned Movement.

Within the framework of these talks, a number of technical committees met to study issues pertinent to cultural, technical, and scientific cooperation as well as air transport and trade between Egypt and Chad. In the area of bilateral relations, both presidents expressed satisfaction with the close friendly ties and the feelings of fraternity and solidarity between the two countries and peoples.

Both sides reaffirmed their desire to strengthen and deepen cooperation in all spheres and to promote the excellent existing bilateral relations by increasing regular contacts and meetings between the experts of the two countries. They agreed to stimulate the activity of the joint Egyptian-Chadian committee formed under the friendly agreement signed by the two countries in Cairo on 22 February 1973.

Both presidents agreed to entrust the joint Egyptian-Chadian committee with studying the existing agreements between the two countries as soon as possible to work for other agreements to boost cooperation between Egypt and Chad.

Regarding bilateral relations, President Habre expressed his gratitude for the valuable aid the Arab Republic of Egypt is giving to Chad. He particularly praised the contribution by Egyptian experts in various fields to his country. He expressed his desire that the Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation With Africa send more experts, particularly in the areas of medicine, agriculture, and education. President Mubarak stressed that Egypt will spare no efforts to meet Chad's needs for experts and technical aid within the available resources.

Regarding the OAU, both presidents emphasized their firm belief in the OAU, its charter, and principles. They agreed to exert utmost efforts to strengthen it to perform its tasks of serving African solidarity and unity and of contributing effectively to settling African disputes in keeping with principles and goals of the OAU Charter. In this regard, both presidents pointed to the positive results of the African ministerial conference which convened in Addis Ababa from 17 February to 1 March 1984. They agreed to double efforts to make the forthcoming 20th summit meeting a success, and a conference of African reconciliation and solidarity.

In discussing the issue of the Western Sahara, both presidents expressed the conviction that solving the problem lies in implementing the OAU and UN resolutions on this problem.

In their joint statement, the two presidents dealt with African issues. They emphasized their firm belief in the OAU, its charter, and its principles.

The two presidents expressed their conviction that the solution of the Western Sahara issue lies in the implementation of the OAU and UN resolutions on this issue.

The two presidents affirmed their absolute support for the Namibian people in their struggle for independence under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, SWAPO.

The two sides strongly condemned the policy of apartheid which the racist regime in Pretoria continues to practice.

The Chadian president extended an invitation to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to visit Chad. President Mubarak accepted the invitation, a date for which will be set through diplomatic channels.

The following is the text of the joint statement that has been signed by Presidents Husni Mubarak and Hissein Habre:

In response to an official invitation from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, President Hissein Habre, president of the Republic of Chad, visited the Arab Republic of Egypt from 15 to 17 July 1984.

During the visit, talks were held between the two presidents and delegations in an atmosphere of African friendship, fraternity, and mutual understanding. The talks dealt with numerous international issues of mutual interest as well as with bilateral relations.

In the domain of bilateral relations, the situation in Chad

received much attention during the talks. The two presidents reviewed the direct effect the situation in Chad has on the national security of Chad and its neighboring African states. President Muhammad Husni Mubarak reaffirmed Egypt's support for the legitimate Chadian Government under President Hissein Habre. His excellency also expressed his appreciation for the steps taken by President Habre to bolster security and stability for his people and to guarantee independence, territorial integrity, and national sovereignty for them vis-a-vis the foreign interventions that have violated the sanctity of Chadian territory.

The two presidents expressed their hope that the efforts that are being made by the People's Republic of the Congo and the OAU will succeed in the convening of a national reconciliation meeting in Brazzaville. They also appealed to the Chadian opposition to respect national interest and to put it above every other consideration, and to take into consideration that consensus must be a purely Chadian one, embracing the legitimate government on the one side and the opposition groups on the other.

In this respect, the two presidents pointed out the seriousness of foreign intervention, the aim of which is to obstruct the efforts that are being made for national reconciliation in Chad.

President Habre explained the recent steps taken by his government to establish a national union for independence and revolution [al-ittihad al-qawmi li al-istiqlal wa ath-thawrah] as a political assembly for the various Chadian national forces as a first step toward democracy and national reconciliation.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak expressed his satisfaction with the establishment of this union. He also expressed his hope that the efforts President Hissein Habre is exerting for the restoration of stability and security for his country and people will be crowned with success.

The two presidents stressed their absolute support for the people of Namibia in their struggle for national independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole, legitimate representative. They reaffirmed their belief in the need for the unconditional and immediate application of Security Council Resolution 435.

The two presidents strongly condemned the racial discrimination policy which Pretoria's racist regime continues to practice.

The two presidents reaffirmed the need to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of the full application of UN and OAU resolutions which call for Israel's complete withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since June 1967 and recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, particularly their right to self-determination and to the establishment of their state under the leadership of the PLO, their legitimate representative.

The two presidents also strongly condemned Israel's policy of establishing settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, because this policy is illegal and constitutes an additional obstacle to the efforts being exerted to find a lasting solution for the problem. It also constitutes a violation on UN and OAU resolutions, the Geneva Conventions, and international law.

Regarding Lebanon, the two presidents stressed the need for the immediate and complete withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, the presence of which does not have the approval of the Lebanese Government, in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 of 1982.

They also expressed their satisfaction with the steps taken to achieve national unity as represented by the security step drawn up by the Lebanese Government. They expressed their hope that the implementation of this step will continue successfully so that security and peace will be consolidated and the government can bolster its national independence, territorial integrity, and sovereignty over all Lebanon.

The two presidents also expressed their deep concern over the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war and the deterioration of the situation, for this has become a serious threat to international security and peace. They reaffirmed the need for a quick settlement of the conflict through peaceful means. The two presidents urged both Iraq and Iran to respond to the international community's appeal for an immediate cease-fire and for negotiations to reach a peaceful solution for the conflict.

President Habre expressed his appreciation for the efforts exerted by Egyptian diplomacy to help find a solution for this conflict within the context of the Nonaligned Movement. He also expressed hope that these efforts will continue.

During their review of the world economic situation, the two presidents expressed their deep concern over the economic crisis from which the world is suffering, particularly Africa. They reaffirmed the need to establish immediately and without any delay a new world economic order. They pointed out the need for the effective application of the working plan drawn up by the Lagos conference and for continued efforts aimed at holding a fruitful and constructive dialogue between the North and the South.

The talks also dealt with the difficult economic situation in the underdeveloped countries and also those countries suffering from drought. In this respect, the two presidents expressed hope that these countries will enjoy more attention from the international community and that they will have a larger share of international aid for development. They noted with satisfaction the UN secretary general's initiative which is aimed at helping Africa escape from its economic crisis.

They stressed their governments' commitment to the resolution adopted by the OAU Ministerial Council at its 40th session on the deteriorating economic situation in Africa.

President Hisein Habre expressed his deep appreciation for the warm welcome accorded him and the Chadian delegation accompanying him during his visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

President Hisein Habre extended an invitation to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to pay an official visit to the Republic of Chad. His excellency accepted it with thanks. Its date will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

DPRK Trade Delegation Arrives in Cairo

NC170741 Cairo MENA in English 0725 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, July 17 (MENA) — North Korean Foreign Trade Minister Choe Chong-kun arrived here today from Moscow leading a trade delegation on a five-day visit.

Choe will have talks with Planning and International Cooperation Minister Dr Kamal al-Janzuri on consolidating bilateral economic relations.

On Wednesday, the two ministers will sign a protocol for trade cooperation between Egypt and North Korea.

Agriculture and Food Security Minister Dr Yusuf Wali and Industry Minister Muhammad Mahmud 'Abd al-Wahhab will discuss with the visiting Korean minister means of boosting bilateral cooperation in the fields of fish breeding, rice cultivation, ship building and establishing plants for ready-made clothes.

Return of Ambassador to Israel Ruled Out

PM161333 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 12 Jul 84 p 5

[Muhammad al-Hayawan article: "A Word of Love"]

[Text] Israel is once again trying to interfere in Egyptian affairs, impose certain solutions on Egypt, and make the United States exert pressure on Egypt. It is doing so openly and through the media.

Israel refuses to hold negotiations on Tabah, which is Egyptian, and at the same time calls for normal relations with Egypt. It has even asked the United States to put pressure on Egypt to ensure the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv before the return of Egypt's ambassador to Moscow.

Israel never stops pressuring the United States and its allies against Egypt and the Arabs. It is opposed to any Arab armament, even for self-defense. It wants the Arabs to be unarmed in the face of all the dangers threatening them, whether the source of these dangers is Israel itself, Iran, or the Soviet agents in the region. It coordinates with the Soviet Union [as published] to torpedo U.S.-Arab relations and prepare the ground for communist infiltration of the region, or at least make the Arabs hate the United States.

I do not believe that any foreign power can restrict Egypt's will. If Cairo decides to exchange ambassadors with Moscow, it does not mean that Russia will be given most-favored-nation treatment or that Egypt will allow anything to be imposed on it.

Sending the Egyptian ambassador back to Tel Aviv in the present circumstances is out of the question, because Israel has clearly revealed its intentions. It does not want to negotiate over Tabah and it does not want to withdraw from Lebanon. It has changed the status of Jerusalem despite all international laws, which Israel has never recognized. It is swallowing up the West Bank and Gaza slowly, to avoid indigestion. The annexation of the West Bank and Gaza is only a matter of time. The current

election campaign shows that all the Israeli parties agree on this.

Israel is making matters more difficult, even impossible, because it is trying to destroy every attempt to establish a comprehensive peace in the region and it insists on playing the role of gangster in the region.

AL-AHRAM Discusses Egyptian-Soviet Relations

PM161402 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 13 Jul 84 p 4

[Salamah Ahmad Salamah "Meaning of Events" column: "A Good Beginning with Moscow"]

[Excerpts] After a 3-year freeze in Egyptian-Soviet relations it has been announced, in a studied, calm, and low key tone, that an agreement has been reached on returning the Egyptian ambassador to Moscow and the Soviet ambassador to Cairo. Evidently the desire by both sides to announce the expected step without a great media fanfare is due to the wish to restore Egyptian-Soviet relations without digging up the past and talking about the mistakes and who was responsible for them or raising doubts and suspicions inconsistent with the reality of the situation.

Despite the fact that the developments that led to the undermining of Egyptian-Soviet relations and their deterioration to their lowest level in September 1981 were due to the side effects of the Camp David agreement, which led to a total break between Egypt and most of the Arab countries, the strong Soviet opposition to this agreement did not prevent the Soviet Union from responding to Egypt in taking positive steps toward restoring full normalcy to relations when it became apparent that this was inevitable. Which is unlike the attitude of the "sisterly" Arab states so far.

It might be inappropriate, with the beginning of the new stage in these relations, which needed to be put on the right course long ago, to reopen the old files. But it is evident that the deterioration of the Egyptian-Soviet relations did not begin with the Camp David agreement, nor was it a direct result of it. It began several years ago when Egypt requested the withdrawal of Soviet military advisers in 1972. This decision negatively affected the relations between the two countries, despite the stage of temporary easing of strain that followed and which continued during the 1973 war. But relations soon deteriorated seriously following the disengagement talks at Kilometer 101, during which time Egyptian diplomacy became strongly dependent on U.S. diplomatic efforts, a development which Soviet policy viewed as deliberate disregard for the Soviet Union by Egypt, abandonment of the relations of support and assistance that had grown between the two sides since the sixties, and a final departure from the line to which Egyptian policy was committed and according to which it sought Soviet participation and depended on the Soviet Union's efforts in solving the Middle East problem. This situation culminated in the request for the withdrawal of the Soviet ambassador while Egypt long before that had no ambassador in Moscow.

When we look back we find that acute political and psychological tension prevailed during that period and that the mutual feeling

of frustration contributed to the rapid collapse of relations. Toward the end of 1981 all the signs were that the Camp David agreements would not achieve the objectives that Egypt had hoped for beyond the total evacuation from Sinai, that Israel would not take a single step toward solving the Palestinian problem, and that the U.S. Administration under Reagan was not prepared to go further in prodding Israel toward implementing the second part of the agreements which concerns Palestine. In the meantime the Arabs' rejection of U.S. attempts to make them join Camp David increased and the Soviet Union stepped up its pressure by inciting Syria and the Palestinians to attack Egyptian policy, denounce the peace efforts, and doubt U.S. and Israeli intentions.

We believe that developments in the area during the past 3 years have prompted both Egypt and the Soviet Union to reevaluate the situation in a manner that paved the way for the present rapprochement on practical and realistic basis, dispelled many of the doubts and misunderstandings, and put both sides on a new path that would avoid the negative aspects that caused the deterioration of relations in the past.

The conditions that led to the Soviet Union's exclusion from the peace efforts were not of Egypt's making or due to deliberate planning by it but were rather due to the power conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States, a conflict that is worldwide and subject to critical calculations. The Soviet Union could have been more flexible and positive in supporting the peace efforts and backing the Egyptian stand, since experience has shown that the severance of relations between Egypt and either of the two superpowers has often led to greater rapprochement with the other superpower. However, a small country like Egypt, while seeking to defend its interests and restore if only part of the Arab rights in conditions of total Arab collapse, could not afford to maintain an absolutely equal balance in dealing with the two superpowers. Putting theories and slogans aside, practical necessities make it incumbent upon every country in today's world to be inclined toward this or that side in its relations with the superpowers to preserve its national interests and objectives in conditions of international polarization that cannot be ignored. However, a successful foreign policy is one that is capable of preventing relations with any country, particularly the superpowers, from reaching the point of breakdown and the withdrawal of ambassadors while, on the other hand, preventing special relations with anybody reaching a degree of tutelage and blind obedience. This is what the policy of nonalignment requires, the policy to which Egypt is committed and which calls for a good degree of understanding with the two giants.

Obviously the extent of the conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union is greater and deeper than any conflict or differences between Egypt and the Soviet Union. Yet contacts and negotiations between Washington and Moscow did not stop for a single minute. Egypt has a right to seek to correct its relations with the Soviet Union and even develop them in a manner that serves its own interests without this being directed against the interest of a third party. Egypt will be unable to play its role in the area, be it its Arab or international role within the nonaligned countries, without having full diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. We would be burying our heads in the sand if we denied the Soviet role in the Gulf War, in the Lebanese

events, or in influencing Syria and the Palestinians. The Gulf countries, headed by Kuwait, are entering into active and intensive relations with the Soviet Union. Moreover, Egypt has a right to strengthen and develop its economic relations which serve its higher national interests and which rise above all doubts and falsehoods spread by the Israeli circles and its supporters in the United States.

Commentary Raps Israeli Settlements Policy

NC161331 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
16 Jul 84

[Abd al-'Azim Hammad commentary: "The Campaign Enthusiasm for Zionist Settlements Will Destroy the Peace Opportunities"]

[Text] During the Israeli election campaign, which is approaching its end, it seems obvious that the ruling Likud Party is persistently seeking to make the expansion of settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza sector — prior to annexing them — the primary issue. The Likud is thus evading the economic crisis, on which the opposition Labor Party is trying to focus attention.

Despite the fact that the Likud's enthusiasm for Jewish settlements in the occupied Palestinian land is not new, this enthusiasm becomes even more obvious as election day approaches. The Likud is daily announcing the establishment of new settlements or the expansion of existing settlements.

Anyone familiar with the economic situation in Israel realizes that the government is unable to offer financial support to settlers for constructing homes in the areas that are being settled. Consequently, the government has finally given in and agreed to temporarily give settlers tents and allowed them to use Army facilities. Thus, the outbidding during the election campaign reveals the sudden enthusiasm for implementing settlement projects.

This does not mean that the opposition Labor Party is opposed to the establishment of settlements in principle, but that the opposition party election program takes into consideration two factors regarding the settlement issue — first, security according to its concept of Israeli security; and, second, the economic situation. There is no room here to compare the Likud's view of settlements and that of the opposition Labor Party. What concerns us at present, now that we have seen the outbidding behind the Likud's sudden expansion of settlements is that the Likud's attitude has unleashed the Zionist extremism against the Palestinians. What was a clandestine activity before the election campaign became a campaign issue. Kahane's party uses uprooting of Palestinian presence from the West Bank and Gaza as its main campaign issue. The danger we view in this phenomenon — namely, public talk about uprooting the Palestinians as one of the campaign issues — is that this attitude can destroy all chances for peaceful Arab-Israeli coexistence. This attitude leaves nothing for the Palestinian people to negotiate, something that runs counter to the Palestinian people's aspirations and rights.

We are not calling on the Israelis to make token concessions to the Palestinians, because our firm stand is the need for the Palestinians to regain all their territory in the West Bank, the Gaza sector, and Jerusalem. However, we warn the Israelis against choosing this path, which is fraught with all the dangers that the peace march once gave hope for removing.

Briefs

Envoy to CSSR — Cairo, 12 Jul (MEN.) — Egypt was informed today of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic's consent to the nomination of Muhammad Nihad 'Asqalani as Egyptian ambassador to Prague. Ambassador 'Asqalani was formerly director of the Western Europe desk at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. He also previously served as Egyptian ambassador to Kenya. [Text][Cairo MENA in Arabic 1259 GMT 12 Jul 84 NC]

Air Defenses Down Iranian Fighter Plane*JN170943 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0935 GMT 17 Jul 84*

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Jul (INA) — The Iraqi Air Defense Forces today shot down an Iranian fighter plane. A military spokesman told INA at noon today that the plane tried to violate Iraqi airspace in the operational area east of Basra. He added that the Iraqi Air Defense Forces intercepted the Iranian plane and downed it inside Iranian territory opposite the Iraqi forces' forward positions.

Communique No 1,528 on 15-16 Jul Activities*JN161638 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 16 Jul 84*

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jul (INA) — A military communique said here today that the Iranian forces had 15 soldiers killed and others wounded east of Basra and in the Maysan and central sectors.

Communique No 1,528 issued by the Armed Forces General Command said that the Iranian forces also lost one boat, five personnel positions, two weapons emplacements, two heavy machine guns, and three hardware stockpiles. The communique further said that the Iranian forces had one vehicle, one observation post, and one medium machine gun destroyed in the northern sector.

The communique said that at 1940 GMT, Iranian artillery shelled the township of Tawilah in the Halabjah District of As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate in northern Iraq. Four shells fell on the township, destroying two houses. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,528 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The brave soldiers of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah are continuing their heroic fighting in defense of great Iraq and the principles of the 17-30 July revolution. The results of their triumphant operations against the Iranian enemy forces of aggression last night and today are as follows:

1. Using various kinds of weapons, our forward units pounded enemy positions, troop concentrations, and weapons emplacements east of Basra, killing nine and wounding others. The enemy also lost one boat, five personnel positions, two weapons emplacements, two heavy machine guns, and three hardware stockpiles destroyed.

2. Using artillery, one of our forward units carried out concentrated strikes at enemy positions in the central sector of the front, scoring direct hits. One infantry position was destroyed and those manning it were killed. Our forces also destroyed one hardware stockpile. Three enemy soldiers were also killed in another area of the same sector.

3. Three were killed and one hardware stockpile was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

4. One vehicle, one observation post, and one medium machine gun were destroyed in the northern sector of the front.

5. The criminal Khomeyniite clique shelled the township of Tawilah in the Halabjah District with artillery. Four shells fell on the town, destroying two houses.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 Jul 1984.

Saddam Speech Marks Revolution Anniversary*JN161827 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1602 GMT 16 Jul 84*

[Speech by President Saddam Husayn marking the 17-30 July revolution anniversary; date and place not specified — live or recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O sons of great Iraq — men, women, soldiers, and creative builders; O sons of the glorious Arab revolution everywhere; O the pride of the Arabs in the Iraqi land: On this great day, the 16th anniversary of the 17-30 July revolution, I greet you with love and appreciation for the values and principles you affirm, and for your great achievements in the history of Iraq and the Arab nation.

Our pride becomes even greater when we celebrate the anniversary of the revolution which restored Iraq's name to the bright pages of history. The revolution was the beginning of a glorious, splendid march full of progress, strength, awakening, and creativity. We in Iraq — people and Army, men and women, builders and fighters — affirm this fact year after year, and reiterate its brightness, size, and depth. Despite the attempts made by the enemies, the envious, and the spiteful, and despite their plots and methods of confusing and tarnishing, Iraq's sun continues to shine both here and in the regions of the great Arab homeland.

We now find that many of our nation's sons are discovering, in the great monument you built and in your example, a dear hope for the nation's advancement on the road to pride, awakening, and strength. Despite the Arab nation's deteriorating circumstances, Arabs are currently viewing Iraq and its achievements as one of the strong factors of confidence both in the present and as a key to the future. Thus, Iraq and the Iraqis have always been pioneers in building, in sacrificing, and in giving generously to serve their nation and humanity. They have always been modest and sincere. They only want to serve God, the Arab nation, and history.

The experiment you began on 17-30 July 1968 was characterized by the traits of a great historical experiment. It was a very difficult experiment. Enemies attempted to stifle it at birth, or to exhaust it by delaying its progress and confusing its activities. They could not do that. Then they attempted to create other problems for this experiment so that it would despair and be lost in minor problems. This also failed. They attempted to inject it with venom and disease so that it would deviate and be lost, as so many experiments have deviated and have been lost in the past. However, the experiment did not yield to their machinations

because it was strongly built and its blood was genuine and pure. When they found that it was overcoming all of these difficulties, plots, and machinations and was emerging strong and powerful, they wove one of the most serious plots in modern history against it.

Thus, the ruling clique in Iran created slogans — through ill intentions — that are dear to the hearts of the Iraqis and the Arabs. It malevolently exploited our sanctities, symbols, and glory in order to crush and humiliate us and return with us to the age of backwardness, fragmentation, and slavery.

Despite the gravity of this vicious conspiracy, despite the propaganda means and the methods of deception that were mobilized, and despite the huge hostile forces they used, you succeeded, with God's help, in exposing its falseness and destroying it — in revealing it to be false, unjust, and living in isolation. You have thus protected your lofty edifice and kept it strong, dignified, and confident. You are now looking through the widest doors from the summit of glory to the brilliant future which contains all good and prosperity, God willing.

Brothers, 16 years after the revolution and 4 years after the courageous and heroic confrontation of the aggression, we have the right to mediate and analyze what the enemies sought to achieve and what they had bet on achieving. We have the right to analyze the conspiracies you have overcome and the achievements you have scored on the road to progress, strength, and power.

Brothers, every detail of the history of the revolution and this war is well-known to you. We have spoken on previous occasions about your success in burying conspiracies and your success in foiling vicious conspiracies. We have also spoken about the great achievements you have scored in the political, cultural, and economic spheres, and in all walks of life that are characterized by strength, activity, progress, and creativity. We find it necessary to review last year's experiment. This experiment has proved the soundness of our actions and expectations, and is irrefutable proof of the success of our programs and our abilities. This experiment is also irrefutable proof that our enemies have failed and have been disappointed.

On this day last year I spoke to you about the Iranian enemy's bets, and its so-called war of attrition. I told you verbatim: If the Tehran rulers bet on what they call the war of attrition, they must realize that Iraq has a great ability to inflict harm on them — far greater than their ability to inflict harm on Iraq. Just as we have proven in the past that we meant what we said, we will prove to them, to their allies, and to those who are encouraging them in this frustrated bet that Iraq will stand fast in the face of the new challenge, and that the Tehran rulers, their allies, and those who are manipulating them behind the scenes will only reap failure and disappointment. If the Iranian rulers have a modicum of insight and concern for their country and for the security and future of their people, their only path is that of peace and good neighborliness. However, they will only reap disaster, destruction, failure, and frustration if they pursue their desperate plans and their evil dreams. This is what we said last year, and all of this has been substantiated by events.

It was not a coincidence that these bets failed. These evil bets have failed with God's help; thanks to your determination, patience, and creativity; and thanks to the perfect planning of those who are loyal to this march and who assume a leading position in it. Thus, the enemy has realized through its desperate adventures from July 1982 and to last year that it is incapable of creating troubles to undermine our overall strategic plans for the battle in a manner that would enable it to fulfill its evil dreams of occupying Iraqi territory and imposing its will on our great people. This enemy and its allies in the region, who have fully participated in its military and political efforts as well as its conspiracies against Iraq, have bet on exhausting Iraq economically while continuing to put military pressure on Iraq so that the enemy could achieve its aggressive and expansionist designs and so that its allies could fulfill their sick dreams.

We have been aware from the beginning of the plot and its elements and aims, as well as the aim of the sides that participated in it. Therefore, we expected it. We made the necessary plans and relied on God. The success of our confrontation of this mean plot was primarily due to the Iraqi people's awareness and faith. This was also demonstrated by the leaders directly under the supreme command, by all levels of the people, and by the party and government institutions. They managed to meet their responsibilities for the new measures and circumstances. They also managed to turn the state that the enemies wanted to impose on us into a different state.

The strong Iraqi will and the creative Iraqi genius have completely reversed the situation on the enemies. In addition to their endurance and sacrifice for the sake of providing all the requirements of steadfastness, the Iraqi men and women have exerted creative and magnificent efforts to reduce spending and ration consumption in their daily affairs. They also have exerted creative efforts to increase and develop production, and to reduce dependence on imports and foreign currency. They have also made successful efforts to create new resources that have played an important role in our national economy.

In a few months, the Iraqis — leaders, citizens, and employees in the various government establishments — were able to emphasize to the world that they are strong and can be trusted. In a short time, the foreign countries and companies which were closely watching the situation became aware of these tangible changes and began to deal with Iraq as a country with a prosperous future full of potential. The leadership also made efforts to draw up the necessary plans for confronting the situation, not only within the framework of emergencies but also within a longterm framework that considers all eventualities. It has been necessary for us to convince the enemies and their allies that Iraq's ability to foil the economic attrition plan is not determined only by short-term measures, but also by a strategic program that provides Iraq with its needs for steadfastness and development, even though the enemies are trying to prolong the war for years.

We have begun to increase the pumping capacity of the pipeline that passes through Turkey. This increase has borne fruit since 1 July 1983. We are also seriously studying a plan to lay a new pipeline for exporting oil through Turkey. Studies with the Turkish side continue in order to lay a gas pipeline for exporting gas through Turkey. Our brothers in Saudi Arabia have agreed

on laying a high capacity pipeline to pump Iraqi oil across Saudi territory to the Red Sea. This project is being implemented in accordance with its plan.

With our Jordanian brothers, we are also studying another project for laying a pipeline to pump Iraqi oil across Jordanian territory to the port of Aqaba. We have reached an agreement with our brothers in Jordan on the phases of this project. On the other hand, we are still studying the practical guarantees that will protect this project from any mean Zionist attempt to hamper its implementation. We have also explained to the international quarters which have expressed their concern with this project that we do not want guarantees that are based on promises and are subject to change and compromise. We want practical, tangible guarantees, which should be based on the interaction of the interests of a number of influential countries with Jordan's interests in the pipeline to Aqaba. This interaction of interests should prevent the Zionist enemy from plotting against this project and harming Iraq and Jordan. The Zionist enemy has overstepped all bounds and all international laws and norms in order to harm Iraq. In July 1981, it committed its blatant aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor designated for peaceful purposes.

Last year we received aid from some fraternal Arab countries. We thank those Arabs for their aid, because they have expressed their fraternal stands. We are glad, because with this aid they are sharing with their Iraqi brothers in the glory they are achieving in their confrontation of the foreign aggression that is aimed against all of us without exception. Brothers, this is what we have achieved and this is the horizon of our future. Hence, we can compare between our situation and potential on the one hand, and the enemy's situation, potential, and bets on the other hand.

O glorious Iraqis in this giant country, the people have a strong belief in the soundness of their leadership's stand and in its measures in all spheres. On the other side — at the enemy's side — doubts and worries are escalating about the soundness of the regime's stand on war and on all other measures. Here in Iraq, the people's unity and genuine relationship with the leadership becomes stronger; the people have a strong conviction and belief in our objectives and means. There in the enemy's ranks, fragmentation, division, and discord dominate. The division between the people and their rulers is becoming deeper. Here in Iraq, after we have buried the conspiracy, have developed the situation, and have drawn our plans for the future, we find confidence, stability, and continuing development and interaction to be strong and deep-rooted. There in Iran, we find difficulties, aggravation, a deteriorating economic situation, and no hope either in the present or the future.

O brothers, here the Armed Forces' firmness escalates. They strongly believe that they are implementing a correct political decision — namely, defending the homeland after the aggression and its objectives have become clear to all the fighters, both the high ranks and the soldiers positioned on the frontlines of confrontation. In Iran, convictions collapse with the aggressive course of the regime which insists on the war. This regime can no longer convince its Armed Forces of the soundness of its decision to continue the war. The magicians who mobilize the ignorant and retarded sectors of Iranian society and force them

to war have been exposed. These magicians' ability to mobilize has weakened. Their pretexts have been disclosed. Their masks have been torn and their imaginative propaganda about concentrations at the front is no more than blatant attempts to hide their military failure and their lack of human resources.

Here in Iraq, our military abilities are developing. Our arms are increasing and improving and our skills in using and adjusting to arms in accordance with the conditions of war are developing. There in the enemy's ranks, their potentials are decreasing. The illusive expectations on which they based their calculations have stumbled; their resources are decreasing; and the opportunities to obtain the arms and military equipment they need have become complicated. Their only source of wealth, oil, is being exposed to danger after the successful strikes which our capable eagles and courageous Navy have dealt and will deal to their ports and ships.

In this respect, we warned them and their allies early on of what would happen. Proceeding from our responsibility to the issue of peace, to future relations with Iran, and to the interests of the region's countries and the world, we have tried to find a suitable excuse for them to renege on their evil and on sick illusions. Last year, we suggested stopping the military operations in the Gulf provided all parties exercise their natural rights to use ports and waterways for exporting oil and for free trade.

When UN Security Council Resolution No 540 dated 31 October 1983 was issued, we accepted it. However, incited by their dark rancor, their evil designs, and their lack of any sense of responsibility toward their people, the region, and the world, they rejected this resolution and began making arrogant and intransigent statements. They also started to belittle our warnings to them. At the appropriate time, we began giving them strong blows. We demonstrated that their intransigence and arrogance will bring disaster to them.

Brothers, we are now imposing a successful siege on the enemy's abilities to export oil. It is a siege which has become the focus of world attention and which negatively reflects on the world's financial, political, and psychological state. With God's help, we will continue this siege with the utmost determination and force. We will not go back on this siege, regardless of the overt and covert attempts to limit or obstruct it. We will continue to deal strong blows to the enemy in all places — on land, in the air, and at sea — until it acknowledges what is right, just, and peaceful. Our abilities in this sphere will increase, God willing. The future will witness new operations and new capabilities with which we will pounce on the enemy's interests. Just as we have proven in the past that we meant what we said, we will also prove that we mean what we say this time, too.

Brothers, one of the most important developments to occur in the past year is the important change that took place with respect to the stands on the international level. Some world parties believed that the Iranian regime was capable of achieving all or part of its designs against Iraq, and that Iraq would weaken in the face of successive Iranian offensives and the continuation of the economic war of attrition. These parties also thought that betting on Iran might benefit them. Other parties also sought to curry the favor of the Iranian regime, believing that doing would open new

scopes of cooperation with this regime in the future. Some international quarters also adopted a shortsighted utilitarian policy, believing that such a policy might bring about some changes in the Iranian regime's policy in a way that would bring some parties closer together. Many other parties sought to obtain trade benefits by exploiting Iran's circumstances and needs, particularly the fact that the Iranian regime's revenues increased during a short period in 1983. However, only facts survived; dreams and false evaluations were dissipated. These facts were the ones which had defined and will define the final trends in the future. Iraq has stood fast, and has proven that it is the force to be reckoned with in the future. It has been proven once again that the parties we mentioned knew nothing about the anomalous nature of the Iranian regime, which views flexibility as weakness and wisdom as defeatism. This made this regime pursue its treats, blackmail, and impudence while full of arrogance and determined to create havoc and foment troubles both in the region and in the world.

This is why the parties in the international arena and the parties in the region have recently begun to view this regime, as well as its true objectives and designs, more accurately. Many parties in the international arena and in the region have become convinced of this regime's anomalous nature and of its evil designs. The Iranian regime is currently suffering from an isolation which is far worse than it has suffered since the beginning of the war. The only parties remaining in the arena are its evil allies — such as world Zionism, which continues to provide this regime with military and technical assistance in order to prolong its life, to enable it to continue its aggression against Iraq, and to export confusion and sabotage to the region. The same applies to its allies who claim to be Arabs, to some opportunist weapons dealers, and to those who are seeking commercial deals with quick returns. They continue to deal with the Iranian regime, not because of their love for or confidence in it, but because they are seeking profits. We know about them, and we know what they sell and what they buy. We will deal with them accordingly, both now and in the future.

Many ambiguous facts about the essential stands of both parties became clear last year. Iraq asserted its belief in peace, its concern for international law, its adherence to sound principles in international relations, and its responsibility toward issues of security and stability in the region. Meanwhile, the Iranian regime asserted its aggressive, expansionist course, its insistence on the war revealing its hidden grudge and achieving its irresponsible objectives, its aggressive, adventuristic course aimed at threatening security and stability in the region, and its opportunist stands which sometimes threaten and sometimes make ambiguous statements in order to create confusion. These new facts have helped to clarify the situation which led to the armed conflict on 4 September 1980.

On this occasion, we express our high appreciation for all the parties, organizations, societies, and personalities which came from the Arab homeland, Latin America, Africa, Asia, Europe, and the socialist countries to participate in the international conference that was recently held in Baghdad on the dangerous effects the Gulf war has on international peace and security. This conference expressed the participation of the world's people in the Iraqis' ambitions for peace. It also expressed these peoples'

confidence in Iraq's correct stand, which calls for peaceful and correct relations among countries. We also express our appreciation for all those who expressed their support for the issue of peace and who stood at Iraq's side in its stand of calling for just peace — especially the Islamic organizations, personalities, and societies which met in Baghdad within the framework of the popular Islamic conference which was held in April 1983 and in which they called for peace.

However, the Iranians disavowed this honest call. This asserts that the Iranian regime not only antagonizes the Arab nation and tries to expand at its expense, it also disregards the will of all Muslims and does not respect their opinions and their sincere calls for peace and solidarity among Muslims. The Iranian regime's isolation increases everyday in the region's countries, in the Islamic environment, in the Nonaligned Movement, and in the international arena.

One of the facts that has been asserted during last year, especially after recent events in the region's countries, is that the Arab Gulf's security is indivisible. Any attempt to divide this security is wrong not only in the pan-Arab and political view, but also in the strategic and tactical military view. The Iranian enemy today is trying to translate its threats against Gulf security into facts. This enemy has directly threatened our brothers in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Just as we welcome any efforts to coordinate stands and achieve solidarity among the Gulf countries, we also assert our stand on the indivisibility of the factors defending the Gulf. Iraq has proven its outstanding capability in defending its nation, its security, and the security and interests of its friends — based on its readiness to offer sacrifices and not on its desire to obtain private interests.

Four years after the war began, Iraq was able to overcome the stage of danger in the military, economic, and the other fields that affect the conflict. The enemy is the one that entered the stage of danger a long time ago. Iraq has moral strength, popular strength, military strength, and economic strength. Iraq's behavior is capable and wise. It adheres — as it has always done — to its firm stand in its relations with its neighboring countries and with the world. Iraq believes that the sound basis of these relations is mutual respect, non-interference in internal affairs, and maintaining common interests.

Iraq's strength today is for peace, stability in the region, and sound relations among its sons. Despite the fact that Iran's rulers — who are afflicted with self-deception, grudges, and expansionism, and who are encouraged by the sides that are known for their enmity to the Arab nation — are using every possible strength in order to spread disturbance, confusion, and instability in the region, the firm Iraqi position will never be affected.

Iraq, which finds itself compelled to confront aggression with all means and weapons in order to defend its security, sovereignty, freedom, and honor, as well as its people's lives, will continue to believe in peace, in relations, and in the principles of international law. While we continue to hit at the aggressors' heads and teach them the lessons they deserve as a result of their continued evil, grudges, and aggression, we will continue to deal with any serious peace initiative in an open-minded manner and with a positive spirit. We will continue our sincere cooperation with the interna-

tional organizations and the friendly countries that have tried and continue to try to realize a just and honorable peace.

O brothers, O dear fighters, O steadfast and strong fighters all over Iraq, I extend to you a greeting of love, full of pride in your heroic deeds, courage, patience, and creative ability in foiling the enemies' formulas and plots. I convey to you the love and admiration that the leadership and the Iraqi men, women, and children, have for you, as well as their hope that God will protect you and grant you victory over your enemies. Last year was full of glorious battles in which the Iraqis proved that they deserve such battles in the mountains, in planes, in the Gulf waters, on the ground, and in the air. Last year was one of those critical years that had far-reaching results. Last year, the solid Iraqi will, the deep-rooted Iraqi unity, and the great Iraqi ability were tested. Last year, the enemy tried to move from one sector to another on the front, looking for any military or political loophole. It fought in planes, then moved to the mountains. It was prompted by illusions, wrong estimates, and misleading information that it was receiving from its disappointed agents who are afflicted with grudges, ignorance, and errors and who stand in one rank with some of its circles in order to serve [word indistinct]

On every section of the Iraqi borders, the enemy found the Iraqis alert, unified, and ready to sacrifice in order to defend their dear, lofty Iraq. Your enemy has reaped failure and disappointments in all of its efforts in the Maysan and Mandali sectors, in Panjwin, and in northern Iraq. Its attacks were crushed one after the other, and its mean plans were disrupted. When it failed, the enemy began to talk about the final and decisive battle. The enemy prepared for it for many months. It mobilized all the troops it could and provided all the hardware it could. Two years ago it chose the Basra sector as the basic sector where it would test its luck and implement its plan, guided by special instructions from sources we know, especially the Zionist entity. Newspapers and radios throughout the world carried reports about the enemy's strength, its huge troop concentrations, and its expected offensive. The enemy and its allies believed that these propaganda means would enable them to shake the Iraqis' morale and would enable them to achieve some strategic objectives that would serve its political objectives. However, the Iraqis' morale remained high and was not shaken. They ridiculed these propaganda campaigns and waited for the decisive hour that will show the true results.

In February, the enemy carried out the offensive that he said would be the final and decisive one. After a few days of heroic fighting, this offensive was transformed into a military disaster for the enemy. The brave Iraqis crushed the enemy waves, one after another. The land of Iraq was transformed into a hell that swallowed its forces and consumed them.

The enemy then claimed to have realized a victory by infiltrating through the Al-Huwayzah marshes to the highway. However, the brave Iraqi fighters from the Army and the Popular Army and from the brave sons of the area transformed the marshes into a graveyard for thousands of enemy troops. They turned all enemy expectations upside down. Instead of the element of surprise it wanted to use against the Iraqis and the hole it wanted to open in our great edifice, its offensive was transformed into a mad adventure which exhasuted its forces. The enemy is now silent on

this issue. It dare not talk about it after losing immense human and material resources.

O brave fighters, the battles east of Basra, east of Tigris, and east of Al-'Imarah last February were not only one of the greatest epics between us and the enemy. They were and will remain one of the most important battles both in the present and the past history on the national, pan-Arab, and world levels. These battles symbolized the high morale of the Iraqis and their deep conviction in the legitimacy of their stand. They affirmed their ability to wage high level battles with effective, impeccable fighting methods. These are the traits of the Iraqi Army, the sons of the great Iraqi people. Despite the hatred of others and the attempts of several quarters to impose a blackout on these great achievements in contemporary military history, the facts were revealed throughout the world. The whole world recognized your vast abilities and creative capabilities. You deserve this praise, O brave sons of Iraq on all areas in the front, east of Basra, east of Maysan, and east of Tigris.

Today the enemy is trying to test its luck once again. The Iranian rulers are aware of the utter defeat they suffered at your hands last year, particularly in February. They realize that they have placed themselves in a serious position following their claims and promises. Due to their empty vanity, blind hatred, and black egotism, they do not want to admit these facts. They fear their people. Now they are preparing for another offensive. They have ignored what they said a few months ago — namely, that their offensive at that time was the final and decisive attack. Now they are speaking about another decisive offensive.

On your behalf, and because I know the details of your position, your ability and morale. I tell them: We wish to spare any drop of blood that may be spared. But if you, our enemies, want to attack, then we are waiting for you. The Iraqis are waiting to fight you in all areas of the front — east of Maysan, east of Tigris, east of Basra, at Shatt al-'Arab, or at the edge of the Gulf. If you come, the Iraqis will make of you a historical example, an example of defeat and ignominy. They will make their certain victory, God willing, an example of pride and glory.

We are not motivated by emotion that is not based on facts. We are motivated by legitimate emotion that stems from our sure confidence in our resources and conviction. The coming battle — if they come to fight it — will, God willing, be a decisive, historic victory that will be added to the glories of the Iraqi heroes. It will be an utter defeat for the enemy throughout history. Generation after generation will remember with pride the glory and honor of the Iraqi people and Army, and will remember the humiliation and ignominy of the aggressors.

The pride and glory that have been realized and the values and principles that have been reaffirmed by defending the pride of the homeland and the honor of our creed are great achievements of which the Iraqis and the Arabs are proud. All sincere and honorable people in the world view them with appreciation and admiration. They are the result of great efforts represented by the sacrifices of our martyrs.

O great martyrs, the Iraqis will always remember you on all occasions. Your souls will be with them when they celebrate their

victories and remember their dear old days. O martyrs, the nation which you spared through your sacrifices, will never be humiliated. It will always remain victorious. The values for which you sacrificed your blood will prosper and prevail. The revolution for whose principles you gave your lives will be entrenched and will bear fruit for the Iraqis, the Arabs, and humanity. You will remain the pride of your sons, fathers, sisters, and brothers. You will remain a beacon of light for future generations. Your memory will remain alive. You will always be more generous than any of us.

O glorious Iraqis; O great Iraqi fighters on land, at the sea, and in the air; O heroes in the Popular Army, the frontier guard, and the internal security, thank God that today we are reaping the fruits of the good seeds that we planted. We are reaping the fruits of our heroism, sacrifices, and efforts. Our strong position from the political and popular standpoints, and from the military and economic standpoints, is the result of the awareness and steadfastness of the Iraqi men and women. It is the result of their dear sacrifices, of their patience and creativity in all fields of fighting, building, art, and culture. It is the result of the efforts of the great Iraqi woman, who is content with martyrdom and victory. She is protecting the backs of the fighters and of her husbands, brothers, and sons. She is encouraging them.

Our position is the result of the courage and heroism of our hero martyrs who watered the nation's soil with their blood and transformed it into a burning ground under the feet of the aggressors. It is the result of the patience of the fighters — soldiers, officers, and commanders. It is the result of their persevering efforts, accurate planning, and unceasing care to implement the directives of the Armed Forces General Command and to invent the best methods of applying these directives in the best possible manner. Our position is the result of our brave fighters' efforts in the Air Force, the naval forces, and in all sectors of the Army and the Armed Forces. It is the result of the efforts and production of the workers and peasants, poets and

artists, intellectuals and media men, doctors, teachers, clergymen, lawyers, and politicians. It is the result of the efforts of the Iraqis in all sectors — in trade, industry, agriculture, and utilities. It is the result of production all over Iraq in every Iraqi governorate, city, and village.

We are reassured that what we have realized was not a chance achievement or the result of one factor or even a few factors. It was not the result of one stratum of society. It was the result of the efforts, patience, and creativity of all Iraqis, high and low, in the party and in the Armed Forces and Popular Army, in the government establishments, in society, and in all parts of Iraq.

Praise be to God, we have been able for the first time in the history of our country and nation to fully mobilize all of our national resources by relying on the truth. Iraq, which has much less than Iran in both population and territory, has become bigger and stronger in all fields of struggle and activity. Now that we are celebrating the anniversary of the revolution, we can proudly say: This Iraq is the Iraq of the revolution; this revolution is a revolution for Iraq and the Arab nation. The people and the revolution were united. The people and the leadership were united. The Iraqis were strongly unified in order to create a new Iraq, a free, proud, prosperous, and loving Iraq.

I congratulate you on these achievements. I congratulate you on your revolution anniversary. Now we have to continue our march. We should develop the elements of strength, progress, and prosperity in all fields. We should work with patience and modesty in order to close any loophole in our great edifice and to develop any backward sector in the country. As long as we are sincere in our work and our aim, we are only interested in serving God, the people, and future generations. God will continue to lead us and to grant us victory. May God preserve you. Glory and immortality to our martyrs whose memory will be with us at all times, a memory of pride and sincerity. Blessings of God be upon you.

Reportage on Visit by PLO's Yasir 'Arafat

To Hold Press Conference

JN161245 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT
16 Jul 84

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will hold a press conference at the guest palace at 1000 tomorrow morning, Tuesday, in which he will talk about the latest developments in the Palestine question. 'Arafat has said that the results of his recent talks in Geneva with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar were positive. In a statement to PETRA today, he said that during the talks the UN secretary general had discussed the formula of an international conference to solve the Middle East problem. He added that he informed Perez de Cuellar of the PLO's approval of this idea.

'Arafat also said that U.S. and Israeli rejection of the conference does not mean that the international community agrees with the intransigent Israeli-U.S. position, because the Soviet Union, the PRC, the nonaligned countries, the other UN members, and the European countries have announced their approval of this international formula.

Received by Prime Minister

JN161430 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT
16 Jul 84

[Text] Prime Minister 'Ahmad 'Ubaydat received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at the Prime Ministry today. During the meeting, they discussed the current situation in the Arab region. The meeting was attended by the deputy prime minister and interior minister, the foreign minister, the occupied territories minister, the members of the delegation accompanying 'Arafat, and the PLO representative in Jordan.

Meets With King Husayn

JN161633 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT
16 Jul 84

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received at An-Nadwah Palace this afternoon PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan; Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of the court; Staff Lieutenant General Ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; Sulayman 'Arar, deputy prime minister and interior minister; Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri; and Raja'i ad-Dajani, secretary general of the Royal Hashemite Court.

The meeting was also attended by Hamid Abu Sittah, Jamal as-Surani, and Mahmud 'Abbas, PLO Executive Committee members; Rafiq an-Natshah, PLO representative in Saudi Arabia; Hani al-Hasan, 'Arafat's political adviser; and Brigadier 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO representative in Amman.

The meeting was interrupted by a working luncheon. Both sides discussed the steps they will adopt in light of new developments in the Arab region and the international arena.

Unified Palestinian Stand Stressed

JN170838 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT
17 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Guarantees of Success," the newspaper *AR-RAY* says: A new round of contacts began in Amman yesterday between Jordan and the PLO. It seems that the Jordanian moves in the recent stage, the latest being the talks between His Majesty King Husayn and President Mitterrand has proved that the call for convening an international conference for peace is welcomed by the international community, but, as expected, it will be automatically rejected by the United States and the Zionist enemy.

Yesterday's talks and the meeting between His Majesty King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat dealt with this conference and stressed that Jordan and the PLO agree on the need to convene it and to adopt action to ensure its success.

AR-RAY adds: The Algiers agreement and Yasir 'Arafat's reference to the imminent convocation of the PNC stress the importance of a unified Palestinian stand. Any political action requires something greater and deeper than a minimum level of Palestinian agreement. Moreover, before any political action the PNC must convene, discuss, and approve the form of this action. Without doing this, the weakness in the Palestinian stand will continue to be the same weakness that confronted and is confronting the Arab stand toward dealing with facts, developments, and all forms of action and political initiatives.

AR-RAY concludes: The definite guarantee for the success of the international conference for peace and for having it achieve its objectives require the maximum level of Palestinian national unity or a joint Palestinian-Jordanian action and coordination because although the cause is pan-Arab in its roots, branches, realities, and future, it will continue to be a major and direct Palestinian-Jordanian cause. If this fact is not recognized and acted upon, any effort will remain in jeopardy.

Al-'Anani Leaves for UK for Pipeline Talks

JN161304 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT
16 Jul 84

[Text] Amman — Industry, Trade, and Tourism Minister Dr Jawad al-'Anani left Amman for London today to lead the Jordanian side to the joint Jordanian-Iraqi committee meetings that will discuss the pipeline to be established between the port of Aqaba and the Iraqi port of Al-Hadithah. Dr al-'Anani said that meetings will be held in London with financiers to discuss the bases and principles of financing the project. Representatives of the U.S. Bechtel company, which will implement and manage the project, will attend. The amount and general terms of the financing will also be discussed.

New Oil Refinery To Be Built in Aqaba*JN170925 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 17 Jul 84 p 1*

[Text] Amman — *AR-RA'Y* has learned that the Jordanian Oil Refinery has decided to build a new refinery in the port of Aqaba in light of the projected implementation of the pipeline that will carry Iraqi oil to the port of Aqaba. It has also learned that several support industries will be established in the port zone, in addition to the refinery, at an estimated cost of \$1 billion.

JORDAN TIMES Comments on At-Turayki Visit*JN161007 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 16 Jul 84 p 4*

[Editorial: "More Than a Handshake"]

[Text] It was not exactly a surprise to have the Libyan foreign minister visit Jordan, deliver a message from Col. al-Qadhafi to His Majesty the King, and talk about "joint Arab action to counter the threats" facing the Arab Nation. Anything could come from Tripoli, we always reckoned. Abandoning any speculation over the latest twist in the Libyan attitude, however, and forgetting for a moment the painful reminders of the Al-Qadhafi regime's unpredictable behavior at many a time of crisis, let us assume that the Libyan leadership is serious in its latest call for Arab unity. And that the contents of Col al-Qadhafi's messages to Arab leaders in the Middle East, with the exception of Iraq, were truly an "expression of joint Arab action on strategic and decisive questions." The next question is: Where do we go from here?

Shall we take it for granted that Libya has at last realised that its isolation within the Arab World was a direct result of its actions that undermine the concept of Arab unity and joint Arab strategy? Shall we presume that Col. al-Qadhafi is willing to come to terms with the pre-requisites for maintaining and holding, above everything else, Arab unity? Shall we believe that the whimsical Libyan leader has decided to abandon his quest for the mirth of "supremacy" among Arab leaders?

If the answers are yes, then Libya can start showing its goodwill, understanding and honest intentions by relinquishing its support for Iran in the menacing Gulf war and collusion with plots to undermine the Palestinian struggle. Let alone the fact that Libya has not met its financial commitments to the Arab confrontation states, Col. al-Qadhafi should also do away with his image as a threat to Libya's neighbours in Africa, which has allowed Israel to make in-roads to the continent, and put an end to his apparent defiance of the accepted norms of international diplomacy which distorts the Arab image as a whole in the world community.

We do not know for sure what the Libyan foreign minister hoped to accomplish by his visit to Jordan and talks with our country's leaders. If it was a tactical move aimed at exhorting Jordan to resume its diplomatic relations with Libya, it was a futile manoeuvre, we believe. Jordan has made its stand very loud and clear and will not allow our sacrifices to be taken lightly even by a brother. Our experience with Libya has been very bitter and it is no more a question of a visit, some talks, and a handshake to induce us to announce the next day the resumption of diplomatic relations.

RFL Reports Sniper Fire in Beirut Suburbs

*NC161701 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 16 Jul 84*

[Text] Kafr Shima came under sporadic sniper fire this afternoon. The source of the fire was the gunmen's positions in Ash-Shuwayfat hill. The sniper fire then turned to bursts of gunfire accompanied by RPG's.

VOL: Clashes Develop

*NC161659 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT
16 Jul 84*

[Text] The sniper fire against Kafr Shima all day long developed into clashes at 1800 this evening. Our correspondent reports that the exchange of fire between Kafr Shima and Ash-Shuwayfat involves heavy and medium-caliber machineguns. The latest reports say that since 1830 Kafr Shima has been subjected to intensive machine gun fire originating from the Ash-Shuwayfat hills. In addition, there is occasional RPG fire at Kafr Shima. A short while ago the B'abda-Bitshay highway came under machine gun fire, and the artillery shelling of Kafr Shima intensified.

Line 'Almost Blazing'

*NC161705 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic
1630 GMT 16 Jul 84*

[Text] For 1 and 1/2 hours now, clashes with heavy- and medium-caliber weapons have been raging on the Ash-Shuwayfat-Kafr Shima line. The clashes started with heavy sniper fire.

We were informed a short time ago that the Security Arrangements Committee has issued a cease-fire decision that is supposed to come into effect now.

Throughout the day today, the Ash-Shuwayfat-Kafr Shima line was almost blazing. Before noon, Ash-Shuwayfat was subjected to constant sniper fire from 12.7-caliber weapons for approximately 1 hour, directed from the opposite buildings in Kafr Shima. As of 1615, sniper fire was resumed on Ash-Shuwayfat. Up to the time this newscast was being prepared, sniper fire was continuing. One of the sources of the gunfire has been pinpointed. It is the Sahyun building in Kafr Shima. Phalangist militiamen are stationed in this building.

AS-SAFIR's Owner Escapes Assassination Attempt

*NC140530 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT
14 Jul 84*

[Text] Talal Salman, owner of the AS-SAFIR newspaper, has escaped an assassination attempt at 0330 this morning near his home. The weapon used was a U.S.-made gun that can fire seven rounds. Salman was hit in the jaw, his aide sustained serious wounds on various parts of his body, and the building's guard, Hasan 'Allush, was wounded in the face. The three men were taken to the hospital. Salman's condition calls for no anxiety. He underwent surgical operation.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami inquired by telephone about Salman's health. He denounced the attempt which is against freedom and democracy. Dr Salim al-Huss, minister of education and labor, made a similar call. Press Association Chairman Muhammad al-Ba'labakki called on Salman to inquire about his health.

Investigations began under the supervision of Brigadier General 'Umar Makhzuni and Colonel 'Isam Abu Zaki who inspected the site.

PSP Denounces Attack

*NC140930 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 0900 GMT 14 Jul 84*

[Excerpts] Talal Salman [owner of AS-SAFIR newspaper] underwent a successful operation at the American University Hospital following an assassination attempt this morning.

A responsible source in the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) denounced the cowardly attempt against Salman. He also denounced the attempts aiming to harm the press and its freedom. He expressed support for the national press in general and AS-SAFIR and its owner in particular. The source also requested that the culprits, who are moving in the dark, be revealed and severely punished, no matter who they are.

Strike Called in Protest

*NC150618 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT
15 Jul 84*

[Text] The Lebanese Press will go on strike tomorrow in denunciation of the criminal attempt to assassinate Talal Salman, owner and chief editor of AS-SAFIR. Salman is recovering at the American University Hospital, where he is being visited by several officials, colleagues, and public figures, who are congratulating him and his two companions on their escape.

The strike was announced by the Press and the Editors Associations at a joint meeting held yesterday under their chairmen, Muhammad al-Ba'labakki and Milhim Karam. The two associations said they regard any attack on the press as an attack against freedom and democracy and called for the arrest of the criminals.

Strike Continues

*NC170540 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT
17 Jul 84*

[Excerpt] Lebanese newspapers will not appear today in denunciation of the criminal attempt to assassinate Talal Salman, owner and editor in chief of the newspaper AS-SAFIR.

Continued Coverage on Situation in North

RFL: SSNP Gunmen Not Withdrawing
NC161712 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
 1545 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] No new political or security developments have been observed in Beirut or in the Al-Kurah area. Although 24 hours have elapsed since the declaration of the Damascus agreement to end the fighting between the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] and the Al-Maradah organization in the north, traffic is paralyzed on the roads and in the areas of the clashes. Those who left their homes have not yet returned to their villages except for a few people who wished to inspect their homes and property. The people are taking time to return until the situation become clearer, particularly since the implementation of the Damascus agreement was delayed and gunmen have not withdrawn as expected because of certain problems. These include the fact that SSNP gunmen have put the television booster station in Fi' in the north out of operation. The Al-Maradah organization used to interrupt the TV transmission to broadcast a special evening newscast. The Al-Maradah organization has withdrawn from Al-Quwayti' area to its outskirts and from Amyun, Ra's Masqa, and Kafr Farun, while the SSNP has not been observed to make similar withdrawals.

SSNP Withdraws; Calm Prevails
NC170522 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon
 in Arabic 0430 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Complete calm reigns in Al-Kurah District following the implementation of the Damascus agreement. We received a report from the north this morning saying that the Al-Maradah forces and the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] forces have vacated all positions set in the Damascus agreement. The report adds that the ADF will take over all other positions.

Internal Security Forces personnel yesterday assumed responsibility for security in Amyun and took up positions in the municipality building.

Lebanese Forces Command Statement on Security
NC161825 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
 1545 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] The official spokesman of the Lebanese Forces has made the following statement:

The Lebanese Forces Command Council held its weekly meeting at its headquarters on 16 July under the chairmanship of Lebanese Forces Commander Fadi Afram and in the presence of the members. After discussing the subjects on the agenda, adopting the appropriate decisions, and hearing reports on developments, the council decided the following:

1. The reopening of the airport without the necessary security guarantees for the travel of passengers to and from the eastern areas is a serious question. Negative aspects were seen last week when several kidnapping and assault incidents took place. The

Lebanese Forces, which extended all facilities for the success of the security plan, including the reopening of the airport, demand the state secure a road under the supervision of legitimate forces unaffected by hostile organizations.

2. Regarding the events in the north, particularly in the Al-Kurah area, the Command Council believes these events were caused by the unusual influx of people from certain communities and parties who were forced to leave Tripoli and other areas because of the last 2 years' events. The influx of people to the Christian Al-Kurah area with the sponsorship and blessing of Syria and through parties cooperating with Damascus and the Palestinians is a serious matter which threatens the internal security of the historically free Christian presence. Consequently, all Christians in the north must rise above their own temporary interests and shun their relations with the Syrian occupier, who is embracing and supporting the Syrian nationalists, the communists, and their followers and imposing through them upon Al-Kurah and some other Christian areas in the north a demographic and political character suitable for himself.

3. Regarding the security plan being drawn up for the mountain, Junblatt is attempting to obtain through it politically what he failed to get militarily in Suq al-Gharb and other areas. The Lebanese Forces, while reaffirming their principled stances regarding the need for security, peace, and cease-fire, emphasize the need for linking every security plan, be it for the mountain or the coastal area, with the principle of the return of Christian evacuees to their Christian villages. Security must be provided for all and for everybody's interest, and it must not be on a factional basis. The Christian presence in the mountain is not subject to bargaining or bartering; it is a right which will ultimately triumph, because it is deeply rooted in the soil and history of the mountain. This is a national issue which transcends the political character.

Junblatt Discusses Security Plan for Mountain
NC150628 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT
 15 Jul 84

[Text] Minister Walid Junblatt says he expects the security plan to be implemented in the mountain in 2 weeks. Regarding the reopening of the Beirut-Sidon coastal highway, Junblatt said this is linked with the international game. He said he supports any battle that would contribute to reopening the highway, but he would first hold consultations with his allies. Junblatt called for struggling to liberate two-thirds of the occupied territory in the south, the western Al-Biq'a', and Rashayya. Junblatt does not rule out Israel's returning to besiege Beirut.

Meets With Chief of Staff
NC161928 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
 to Lebanon 1900 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and tourism, received in his home in Beirut this afternoon Major General Nadim al-Hakim, Lebanese Army chief of staff and deputy chairman of the Military Council, accompanied by Simon Qasir, Army chief of intelligence. During the meeting they discussed

details of the security plan for the mountain after the security plan for Beirut is implemented. This plan will be implemented at a later stage in Tripoli and the north.

Birri Visits Soviet Union, Meets With Officials

*NC160550 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT
16 Jul 84*

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, who is currently on an official visit to the USSR, met with Soviet officials and discussed the current situation in Lebanon.

Yesterday, the Soviet media expressed satisfaction with the return of normal life to Lebanon, emphasizing that the successful implementation of the security plan is bound to liberate the south.

VOL Confirms Birri, At-Turayki Meeting

*NC132100 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT
13 Jul 84*

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon correspondent today confirmed our report yesterday on the meeting held between minister Nabih Birri and Libyan minister 'Ali at-Turayki. Additional information from our correspondent says that the meeting was held on Wednesday at the guest palace in Damascus. It lasted 2 and 1/2 hours, from 2300 until 0130. It was learned that At-Turayki expressed to Birri his indignation over the blowing up of the Libyan brotherhood bureau in Beirut, the sending of ultimatums to Libyan diplomats, and the kidnapping of [Libyan diplomats] Al-Fayturi and Al-Mughrabi.

Amal Asks Government To Take Up Imam As-Sadr Issue

*NC131142 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT
13 Jul 84*

[Text] The Amal Movement leadership has called on the Lebanese Government to give the issue of Imam Musa as-Sadr and his two colleagues the necessary attention, drawing attention to the fact that a disregard of this issue could lead to negative repercussions.

In a statement it issued at noon today, the leadership expressed its categorical rejection of any laxness in this issue, and called on the government to give this matter the interest it deserves. Either the detainees should be released or diplomatic relations with Libya should be severed.

Pierre al-Jumayyil's Health Said Improving

*NC151158 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT
15 Jul 84*

[Excerpt] Pierre al-Jumayyil's doctors have expressed their satisfaction over the way his health is improving. Pierre al-Jumayyil, who is recovering in Bikfayya, today received several delegations from all over Lebanon who came to inquire about his health.

VOL Details Attempted Assassination on Khaddam

*NC150652 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT
15 Jul 84*

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon last Thursday reported an assassination attempt on Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on 9 July. Syrian sources have confirmed the report, giving the following details:

The attempt on Khaddam took place when he and his wife were returning from his residence in Bludan. Upon arrival in As-Subbarah, a booby-trapped car exploded near his car. The windows of his car and of the two vehicles escorting him were shattered and some of his aides were wounded. The explosives in the booby-trapped car weighed 150 kg. The assassination attempt took place in a military area. The booby-trapped car's license plate was stolen from another vehicle belonging to a Syrian engineer.

Saudi Mediator Al-Hariri Meets Karami, 'Usayran

*NC161113 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT
16 Jul 84*

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Rashid Karami arrived at the Military Beach from Tripoli this morning aboard a helicopter. He immediately went to his office at the Government House. At 1045, Prime Minister Karami received Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri, who declined to make any statements at the end of the meeting.

At 1210, Al-Hariri met with Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran at the Government House. They reviewed the latest Lebanese developments and the outcome of the continuing contacts, on both local and Arab levels, to end the current crisis.

VOL Reports Soviet Diplomat's Car Stolen

*NC150558 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT
15 Jul 84*

[Text] Attacks on diplomats in West Beirut have not spared even the Soviet diplomats in Beirut. Last night, gunmen intercepted (Vladimir Nikolayevich Pavlov), third secretary at the Soviet Embassy, in Al-'Aytani Street in West Beirut. They seized his white Renault, diplomatic license plate No 171/12.

Several Arab and foreign diplomats have been attacked in West Beirut, the last case being the blowing up of the Libyan Embassy. The incident led Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, during his recent visit to Beirut, to instruct the embassy's officials to look for new premises in B'abda.

Government To Enhance Relations With USSR

NC170835 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 16 Jul 84 p 2

[Excerpts] Highly-placed diplomatic sources emphasize that Prime Minister Rashid Karami, in his capacity as foreign minister, is personally reviewing the diplomatic appointments list, which has been frozen due to certain considerations and events. The sources say action will be taken on diplomatic appointments

soon, for two reasons: 1) The government has officially started drawing up its future policy on the south and its liberation, evidenced by the Military Committee's formation; and 2) there are very important vacant ambassadorial slots, such as the post of ambassador to Moscow, which should be filled to enable the Lebanese Embassy there to implement Lebanon's foreign policy as part of the struggle to liberate its territory from the Israeli occupation.

The same diplomatic sources say Prime Minister Karami is attaching utmost importance to this issue, specifically on the caliber of the Lebanese ambassador to be appointed to Moscow, due to the following two considerations:

1. The government's objectives which aim to enhance relations with the Soviet Union. This dictates the presence of a dynamic ambassador familiar with Lebanese-Soviet relations.
2. The Soviet Union is expected to play a broader role in resolving the Middle East problem, including the Lebanese issue. This dictates the presence of an ambassador capable of handling any future developments.

Lahd Army Patrol Attacked in South 16 Jul

NC170640 Idāin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0700 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Members of the Lebanese national resistance attacked a patrol belonging to the so-called army of southern Lebanon with machineguns and rockets near An-Nabatiyah yesterday. A military vehicle was damaged and four of its crew wounded as a result. A 10-minute machinegun duel followed.

After the operation, occupation forces brought in their usual reinforcements and sealed off the area. This made it impossible to determine the extent of the losses sustained by the patrol. However, the Lebanese National Resistance Front has issued a statement saying at least eight enemy personnel were wounded during the operation, including an intelligence officer.

Explosions Heard Near Israeli Position in Sidon

NC131424 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] The sound of a huge explosion was heard at 1300 today near Mar Ilyas hill, east of Sidon, which is controlled by the Israeli occupation forces. Another explosion was heard at 1130 in 'Ayn al-Hulwah, near Sidon.

National Resistance Attacks on Israelis Reported

Near Al-Ghaziyyaf

NC140935 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Reports say members of the Lebanese national resistance carried out a daring operation early this morning on the coastal road south of Sidon and near Al-Ghaziyyah, killing or wounding 4 Israeli soldiers. Soon afterward, the occupation forces sealed off the road, surrounded the area, and started search operations.

Between Tayr Dibbah, Ma'rakah

NC161157 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Reports from the south say Lebanese national resistance fighters detonated an explosive charge by remote control today when an Israeli patrol was passing on a dirt road between Tayr Dibbah and Ma'rakah. A clash with machine guns and hand grenades ensued. The occupation forces evacuated the casualties by helicopter and cordoned off the area.

VOH Reports Possible Ansar Escape Attempt

JN150808 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 0450 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] There are reports of a possible escape attempt from the Ansar detention camp. Sources say there was gunfire from the camp area last night, and that Israeli roadblocks have been set up nearby.

Tyre Ja'farite Judge Reportedly Seized by Gunmen

NC170632 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] In an attempt by the Israeli enemy to wipe out national and religious symbols in the south, 10 gunmen stormed the house of Ulema Muhammad Hasan al-Amin, the Ja'farite religious judge in Tyre. The judge, along with his brother Hasan and his cousin Ulema Muhammad Jawad Al-Amin, were taken to Kafr Falus. The gunmen later released Ulema Muhammad Jawad and Hasan at the Kafr Falus crossroad, but kept Ulema al-Amin and took him to Beirut at 0545 today.

Reports on Indirect Talks With Israel Denied

*JN161346 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
16 Jul 84*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, a few days ago, information sources circulated reports [words indistinct] the security arrangements demanded by Israel in Lebanon. Although such claims refute themselves, SANA completely refuted these reports. Yesterday, the IDF radio carried a report circulated by Western news agencies and radios, as is the custom or apparently as planned. The report cites an IDF radio correspondent in Washington as saying that Syria has hinted to a U.S. official, who visited Damascus recently, that it would like to hold indirect negotiations with Israel concerning the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Lebanon.

If the report on the talks that were held between a U.S. official, who visited Damascus recently, and the Syrian officials were true, it is obvious that one of the two sides leaked the news to the IDF radio correspondent about the contents of these talks. As it is impossible for the Syrian side to give news of any type to the IDF radio correspondent, it means that the U.S. side is the party that leaked such news.

Whether the U.S. official side leaked the news about these talks to the IDF radio in a tendentious manner, or whether the Israeli side fabricated this news in cooperation with certain parties in the United States, this reveals that there is a deliberate Israeli-U.S. slanderous campaign against Syria and the Syrian-Lebanese relations. It also reveals that the defeatists in Lebanon do not hesitate to fabricate lies, seeking revenge against Syria, which carries the Arab nation's worries, defends its rights and the rights of brother Arab countries, and opposes with all its potentials the attempts to impose imperialist-U.S.-Israeli hegemony on the Arab homeland.

Regardless of what changes those conducting psychological warfare in both the United States and Israel are making in their methods and instruments, they will neither be able to change facts nor influence Syria's nerves, reputation, or determination to pursue its firm and adequate confrontation of all plans hostile to the Arabs.

During Al-Asad's reign, Syria never adopted two policies or made two types of statements: One for use behind the scenes and one for the public. Syria has never hidden anything from the Arab nation's masses. What Syria says in a meeting inside a closed room is the same as it says on platforms and radios to all the Arab masses from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arab Gulf. When Syria decides on something, it announces it to the public and defends it because it is convinced of it and also because it falls within its own interests and the Arab nation's interests.

Syria strongly rejected the 17 May agreement, which both the United States and Israel wanted to impose on Lebanon to remove it from its Arab environ and to transform it into a U.S.-Israeli protectorate directed against both Syria and the entire Arab nation. By rejecting this agreement, Syria did not fear either the United States, the superpower, or its lackey and instrument,

Israel. The agreement was abrogated. It will not reappear under any name, within any framework, or by any method. What both the United States and Israel failed to achieve by the agreement will not be achieved by any other means whatsoever.

Syria never robbed the Lebanese Government of its right to exercise sovereignty and hold negotiations and it never acted on behalf of this government. On the contrary, Syria always supported Lebanon in defending its independence, freedom, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The lies circulated by those conducting psychological warfare in both Washington and Tel Aviv will not benefit the U.S. or Israeli rulers. Lies are short lived and realities are not altered by rumours or fabrications.

Az-Zu'bi Opens Arab Parliamentary Meeting

*JN161711 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT
16 Jul 84*

[Text] Damascus — Under the patronage of President Hafiz al-Asad, the Arab parliamentary speakers' meeting opened at 1000 this morning. People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi opened the meeting on behalf of the president. The meeting was attended by a number of Ba'th Party Regional and National Command members; the members of the central leadership of the Progressive National Front; a number of ministers; the secretaries of the party's branches in Damascus, the Damascus suburbs, and the university; presidents of popular and vocational institutions; the members of fraternal parliamentary delegation; heads of Arab diplomatic missions; members of the People's Assembly Office; and a number of Assembly members. The meeting was opened by standing in silence for 1 minute in respect for the souls of the Arab nations' martyrs.

Mahmud az-Zu'bi delivered a speech in which he conveyed greetings and good wishes for the success of the meeting from President Hafiz al-Asad. Az-Zu'bi noted the president's stress of the Arab Parliamentary Union's [APU] role in entrenching the democratic experiment in the Arab homeland and his stress of the value of Arab struggle. Az-Zu'bi pointed out that this union was born on Syrian soil 10 years ago, and that Syria has provided all the requirements for its success so that it could develop the democratic march and strengthen the leadership of parliamentary institutions through Arab popular struggle. He said that these aims could be deduced from the objectives of our people, the principles of our Ba'th Party, and the instructions of President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the party, who has not spared any effort to further the democratic parliamentary experiment. Since the November 1970 corrective movement, he has given it the chance to prosper and has provided it with the noblest example of commitment to the popular will.

Az-Zu'bi explained the serious nature of the current stage through which the Arab region is passing, and the dangers of the Zionist enemy who is waiting to obstruct our march. He stressed the need for joint Arab action on the base of confronting the aggression and defending Arab existence. He said that Syria works and sacrifices before it calls for work and sacrifice. Thus, it has begun to achieve strategic balance against the Zionist enemy. Our people, under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, have proven that this slogan is a strategic policy which can be

applied. Az-Zu'bi pointed to our brave forces' confrontation of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and to their proof, since the October liberation war, that the Arab side counts in the conflict. He added that Syria has confronted the Zionist-U.S. plan aimed at imposing hegemony on our Arab nation on the political and military front. He also pointed to Syria's confrontation of the 17 May agreement and the U.S.-NATO armed aggression, and its foiling of that plan in solidarity with the Lebanese people and their nationalist forces. He stressed that Syria will continue its determination to support Lebanese national reconciliation and to safeguard the Arabism, unity, and security of Lebanon.

Az-Zu'bi stressed that the struggling Arab people of Egypt are capable of revolting against the Camp David shackles and of returning Egypt to its pan-Arab role of confronting the aggression. He said that Syria considered the Palestinian question as the first and central issue in the Arab struggle, and that Syria will not spare any sacrifice that would serve the Palestinian Arab people's struggle to regain their national rights and soil. Syria has foiled all of the U.S. plans, including the Reagan plan. It rejects the capitulation maneuvers and all attempts to contact the enemy. It stresses adherence to the Palestinian National Charter and the will of armed liberation. He pointed to President Hafiz al-Asad's emphasis that we wanted Palestine before the Golan, and that no power will be able to deviate us from our commitment to the Palestinian cause. Az-Zu'bi said: Syria has always called for directing all efforts and resources to liberate Palestine, confront the Zionist imperialist aggression, and achieve a just and comprehensive peace. This is why we have always been against Arab conflicts and differences. We have considered any secondary wars as wasted efforts which only serve the interests of the Arab nation's enemies. Therefore, we have been against the Iraq-Iran war from the beginning. We have considered it a war which can ultimately only serve the objectives of imperialism and Zionism, because it wastes the efforts of Iraq as well as Iran and draws them away from their role in the primary battle against the Zionist enemy.

Concluding his speech, Az-Zu'bi stressed Syria's steadfastness and adherence to its pan-Arab principles as well as its reliance on its intrinsic resources, its people's will based on popular support, and the forces of liberation struggle in the world, the foremost of which is the friendly Soviet Union.

Sa'id al-Hakim, deputy speaker of the YAR's constituent People's Assembly, delivered a speech on behalf of APU President Judge 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arishi. He expressed the hope that the meeting will achieve positive results which will strengthen the APU's march to achieve our Arab nation's aspirations of unity, dignity, and pride. He stressed the need to adopt stands that serve our causes of destiny — the foremost of which is the Arabs' first cause, the Palestinian question. The meeting adjourned at 1115 this morning.

Al-Asad, Syria Praised

*JN162006 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT
16 Jul 84*

[Excerpts] Meetings of the Arab parliamentary speakers resumed in Damascus today under the chairmanship of Syrian People's

Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi. Speaking during the meeting, PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum praised Syria's stand, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, on Lebanon and Syria's outright rejection of U.S. hegemony in Lebanon, which inevitably resulted in cancelling the 17 May agreement and in destroying one of the basic links in the imperialist-Zionist plot. Al-Fahum criticized those Arab regimes which open the door wide to deal with the Zionist enemy. He said: We are of the view that the Zionist conference held recently on the soil of Arab and Islamic Morocco was a provocative step toward violating the principles of Arab struggle as well as the Arab and Islamic summit resolutions.

Concluding his speech, Al-Fahum said: We are on the territory of Arab Syria, whose entire history is summarized by one sentence stated by the historical leader President Hafiz al-Asad — namely, steadfastness regardless of the sacrifices. Our Arab people in general and our Palestinian people in particular have been accustomed to sacrifices and steadfastness. They will not rest until Palestine returns as it was before — namely, Arab, free, and independent. Al-Fahum thanked the Syrian People's Assembly and its speaker, Mahmud az-Zu'bi.

'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the Jordanian House of Representatives, also spoke. He expressed thanks to and gratitude for beloved Syria — president, leadership, and people — for granting the opportunity for this meeting. He referred to the challenges facing our nation, and called for unifying ranks, gathering forces, and mobilizing all Arab resources and abilities to face these plots, defeat them, and emerge as a unified Arab nation, respected and proud.

Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani, speaker of the Kuwaiti National Assembly, saluted the steadfast Syrian people under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, who is patiently confronting the Zionist onslaught on all levels.

Al-Ahmar Receives Arab Conference Delegation

JN161522 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1345 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus, 16 Jul (SANA) — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received here today a delegation of the Arab People's Conference Permanent Secretariat which is currently visiting Syria. Talks during the meeting revolved around the current events in the Arab arena and the popular and progressive forces' responsibility in confronting the Zionist and U.S. imperialist plans against the Arab nation.

Comrade al-Ahmar also expressed his confidence that the nationalist forces in the Arab homeland as well as other friends, led by the Soviet Union, will extend their help. The guest delegation also praised Syria's militant role, and stressed the conference's support for and solidarity with Syria and its struggle, because it represents the main groundwork for Arab steadfastness and for protecting the Arab nation's freedom and honor.

Palestine Broadcast on 'Arafat Conspiracies

*JN131905 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT
13 Jul 84*

[Palestine broadcast: "Historical Events" — weekly feature written by 'Abd ar-Rahman Ghunaym]

[Text] Brothers on the path of revolution and liberation: Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami said recently that fraternal Syria was the target of the plot that began in Lebanon, and that the tribulation would have continued for many years, were it not for Syria's courageous stand and support. What Karami said reveals a historical fact. When the plot began, by starting the Lebanese crisis in April 1975, there were several main objectives that essentially stemmed from Washington's plan to impose pax Americana on the region — that is, to impose U.S. hegemony over the region.

The plot against Lebanon began when the plans of former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger stumbled because of the separate, partial solutions he sought. Those plans stumbled for two main reasons: First, Syria's position in rejecting this line; and second, King Faysal's position in also rejecting this line. Faced with these two obstacles, As-Sadat and Kissinger were forced to postpone the conclusion of the Sinai agreement. Then came the assassination of King Faysal and the igniting of sedition in Lebanon to preoccupy and weaken Syria.

The Palestinian position and the role of the Palestinian opposition were not overlooked in Washington's calculations. Thus Lebanon was chosen as the scene for the sedition. It is now obvious that a collusion existed, and still exists, between 'Arafat's rightist leadership and Washington, through its tools in the region. 'Arafat thought that the so-called St George document that was published in late 1974 constituted a new U.S. stand that would enable him to participate in a settlement deal and obtain some results. But 'Arafat also took into account Syria's strong opposition to U.S. policy. Thus, 'Arafat began his contacts with the Zionists under cover of the Lebanese crisis. He also played open conspiratorial roles in the Lebanese crisis to the extent of fabricating clashes with Arab Syria, the strategist ally of the Palestinian revolution, to give Washington sufficient reassurance that would enable him to obtain anything in return for his services.

Under cover of the Lebanese crisis through the false clashes that 'Arafat fabricated, and through the large-scale deception campaigns he launched with his organs, terrorist gangs linked to Washington, Tel Aviv, and Arab reaction carried out acts of sabotage and murder against Syria and against As-Sadat's threats to Syria, because Syria opposed the second Sinai agreement and the Camp David accords. As-Sadat spoke about bloodbaths that would be caused by this opposition. In the meantime, it was established that Yasir 'Arafat and his rightist clique, which was rooted in the Muslim Brotherhood movement, had financed the acts of terrorism against Syria. They also helped to train and shelter the members of the Muslim Brotherhood gangs. It was firmly proven that Yasir 'Arafat and his rightist clique played their role as conspiratorial tools in the region.

Arab Syria, which stood by its pan-Arab ideology, did not lose its clear vision throughout Lebanon's 9 years of tribulation. Yasir

'Arafat and his rightist clique are not Palestinian Arabs, and their position cannot be said to represent the Palestinian position. The Lebanese elements that cooperated with the Zionist enemy and other outside conspiratorial forces are not Lebanese, and their position cannot be said to represent the Lebanese position. Arab Lebanon cannot be judged by the attitude of a single Lebanese party, or a single Lebanese leader, or a group of Lebanese leaders. Therefore, the Syrian position continued to maintain its clear vision of the situation. Its objective was to protect Lebanon and the Palestinian revolution from the plot as well as to preserve pan-Arab struggle to enable it to confront the plot. These were the objectives which governed the Syrian position and which ultimately had to triumph.

The policy that preserves is not the same as the one that wastes; the policy that protects is not the same as the one that threatens; and the policy that liberates is not the same as the one that usurps. If we are now witnessing the signs of Lebanon overcoming its crisis as well as the signs of the Palestinian revolution overcoming its crisis by liberating itself from 'Arafat's rightist and deviantist hegemony, it is because justice must ultimately triumph.

AL-BA'TH Notes Israeli Bids To Foil Security Plan

*JN160951 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT
16 Jul 84*

[From the press review]

[Text] In an article on the Zionist military preparations and the U.S. move to impose a settlement, *AL-BA'TH* says: There are practical indications of aggression. Some of these indications are evident in the new military lines which the enemy government has set up in Lebanon and in the large military concentrations at the contact lines with the Syrian Arab forces in Lebanon, in addition to the infiltration of scores of Mossad agents into Beirut and the Al-Kharrub region — as reported by news agencies — with the aim of sabotaging the security plan which the Lebanese Government is implementing. By doing so, Israel is planning to foil the Lebanese security plan and to bring confusion back to Lebanon. This will undoubtedly help it to implement its aggressive, expansionist scheme in Lebanon and the other Arab states.

At a time when preparations are underway in the Zionist entity to carry out a military action, we find that the U.S. Administration is exerting intensified efforts to approach certain Arab sides to impose a settlement which could end the Arab-Israeli conflict totally in favor of Israel. It seems that some Arab sides implicitly agree to the new, but old U.S. proposal.

AL-BA'TH concludes: We in Syria expect anything from Israel, which is the Arabs' first enemy. In the meantime, we have our own calculations in this regard. We have previously pointed out that there is no difference between this or that side in Israel, because all sides in the Zionist entity agree on settling on our land and on exploiting our human and financial abilities to serve the aims of this artificial, usurping entity. Hence, it can be said that the Israeli Labor Party — the so-called opposition party — supports any military action by the ruling Likud Party. The large Arab victory achieved through the abrogation of the 17 May agreement must be bolstered by achieving new victories. This

requires more cohesion among the fighting Arab forces. It also requires serious work to prevent the expansion of the Camp David framework as some Arab sides seem to be already implicated in it and are currently trying to convince others of the soundness of their behavior.

TISHRIN Scorns Arabs Awaiting Labor Win

JN151141 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0750 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus, 15 Jul (SANA) — *TISHRIN* has strongly attacked those who are peddling the capitulationist settlement plans, those who are heralding the possibility of a settlement with the Arabs if the opposition Zionist Labor Party wins the elections, and those who are optimistic over a French-Egyptian initiative which has been planned with U.S. consultation and given a French dimension for camouflage.

In an article today, the paper says that the Labor Party leaders differ only in outlook with the Likud with regard to expansion of the settlements, and the fate of the West Bank and Gaza. The labor leaders completely rule out any discussion on Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. The crux of what they are offering is the return of part of the West Bank within the context of a unilateral agreement with Jordan that completely cancels the rights of the Palestinian people, and entrenches and legitimizes the Zionist usurpation of most of the Palestinian territory.

TISHRIN exposes the dimensions of the so called French-Egyptian initiative whose aspects were revealed when French President Francois Mitterrand called on the sides concerned to negotiate directly with Israel, and when he specifically called on the PLO to recognise Israel in advance.

The paper says: This initiative invites the Arabs to negotiate with those who have usurped their rights without any preconditions, while the Palestinians are called on to recognise the legitimacy of the intruder. This means that the Arabs will lose their last card without anything in return, and the Palestinians will lose their mere demand for a homeland and a state.

The paper adds: This indicates that the suspect moves witnessed in the region are directed at containing the Arab resurgence led by Syria, which has borne fruit in Lebanon through the abrogation of the 17 May agreement; the success of the reconciliation, salvation, and security march; and the rallying of the Lebanese people around the government of national unity.

Concluding its article, *TISHRIN* says: Syria, which is the key to war and peace in the region today, will surely not agree to direct negotiations with the enemy, and will not agree to relinquish one inch of Lebanon's territory, sovereignty, and independence. Syria will confront all the suspect plans and will expose the real nature and blatant capitulatory objectives of these plans before the masses of the nation. Syria will not allow any agent or conniving person to speak on behalf of the Palestinian people nor to barter with their cause.

Press Views Lebanon's Security, Liberation

JN150941 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 15 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Interrelation Between Security and Liberation, An Equation Which Must Be Achieved," *AL-BATH* says: Any talk that separates the issue of implementing security in Lebanon from the issue of liberating Lebanese territory is no longer acceptable or justified.

AL-BATH explains: The interrelation between security and liberation while the security plan is being implemented has become an equation, both sides of which must be achieved despite the difficulties. This will ultimately mean that Lebanon will become an independent homeland, safe and united and with an Arab affiliation above all considerations.

AL-BATH continues: In the past, security assumed top priority. However, the issue of liberation was not forgotten, particularly since the national resistance did not calm down and its bullets continued to be directed against the Zionist invaders and their war machine. However, now that the security plan has gone a long way toward reinforcing security in Beirut and while preparations are underway to spread security to the mountain and the north, the difficult part of the equation has emerged. This difficult part has emerged to assert that the interrelation between security and liberation is a fact that must not be buried and a struggle duty that must attract the attention of the honorable people to direct the rifles at the Zionist invaders and their agents.

The newspaper notes that liberation is just as important a goal as the security which has been achieved amid complete popular support and satisfaction. If peace and security have assumed a firm place in the hearts of the Lebanese and all those who wish Lebanon well, then the same applies to the goal of liberating and cleansing Lebanon from the desecration of the Zionist invaders. Anyone who closely watches the situation in the south will perhaps clearly realize that Israel, which has sought to obstruct the implementation of the security plan and failed, is now intensifying its military concentrations and reinforcements in the areas it occupies in preparation for an imminent attack as a last attempt to strike at the equation of security and liberation.

AL-BATH concludes: Thus, while affirming the importance of spreading security throughout Lebanon, we urge, out of our national and pan-Arab responsibility, the national unity government not to become preoccupied with any action that may affect the remaining stages of the security plan. We sincerely urge that the rifles be directed toward the south and western Al-Biqa', where the Zionist enemy is lying in wait for Lebanon. Liberation is an honorable battle and the sacred duty of everyone.

In its commentary today, *ATH-THAWRAH* notes the escalation of Israeli pressure and provocations against Lebanon in an attempt to explode the security situation and drive the Lebanese to fight one another. It is also an attempt to turn the hands of the clock backward and obstruct the march toward salvation. The newspaper affirms that this escalation shows the anxiety of Israel

and its agents as a result of the failure of the hegemonistic design over Lebanon and the collapse of the 17 May agreement. This collapse is truly the countdown for the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory and an important signal that future Lebanon will only be united — people and territory — having an Arab affiliation and identity.

If we consider the Lebanese national unity government's achievements so far, and its clear declared policy, it becomes obvious that Israel will undoubtedly launch rabid attempts to obstruct the march toward salvation. This makes it incumbent on all Lebanese to be equal to the serious Zionist challenge which threatens their present and future destiny. They must also foil the attempts of the low-spirited and defeatists who have agreed to become Israel's tools to harm Lebanon and the Lebanese. Thus, containing and isolating this exposed and misguided group and thwarting its sabotage attempts in favor of the Zionist enemy and against the march of salvation, security, and accord, has become a sacred national task that must not be underestimated. This is because isolating and striking decisively against Israel's agents will thwart the Israeli design. This will also provide Lebanon with immunity against sabotage and conspiratorial attempts and consequently reduce the time required for liberating the south.

The newspaper concludes: Syria, which has always stood alongside Lebanon, will continue its efforts. It will extend every possible assistance toward deepening the march of security, stability, and salvation. It will support the struggle of Lebanon and the Lebanese to liberate their territory from Israeli occupation and from every trace of Zionist-imperialist domination.

Lebanese Urged To Discard Differences

JN151254 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] After the implementation of the security plan has achieved a great deal of success in Beirut, paved the way for implementing all stages of the plan in various other areas, and established facts which cannot be overlooked or ignored on the way to restoring security and stability throughout fraternal Lebanon, the need to reinforce unity among those who believe in Lebanon's Arabism and who seek to regain its independence and sovereignty and to liberate its territory from the Zionist invaders must be reaffirmed. This is to achieve further national gains and victories for Lebanon and its people because this unity was the main reason for the tremendous gains and victories. Such victories and gains are abrogating the 17 May agreement, reaching agreement on Lebanon's Arabism and affirming its pan-Arab affiliation to its glorious nation, and placing its various sects on the road to accord and understanding after they had been in a state of conflict throughout the last 9 years.

Undoubtedly, the most distressing thing for the Lebanese is to see the line that expressed their national aspirations and ambitions and which sacrificed a great deal of efforts and blood in a state of division and dismemberment that prevents them from achieving further victories and even threatens a great deal of

what they already achieved. Syria, which has always vigorously endeavored to reinforce cohesion between those who adhere to Lebanon's Arabism and those who struggle to achieve its unity and liberate its territory from Zionist occupation, appeals to them to discard their superficial and secondary differences and to concentrate their efforts to achieve further national victories. This is because the homeland's supreme interest is above all narrow-minded interests and because achieving this interest necessitates rising above minor differences. In particular, since Lebanon's enemies are intent on fueling these differences hoping to achieve their designs that aim to fragment the homeland's unity, disperse its people, maintain Lebanon as a mere battlefield for internal disputes, and return Lebanon to the U.S. zone of influence and Zionist hegemony.

Those who are sincere to Lebanon's unity and Arabism — people and territory — must unite their efforts and direct all their energy and capability to achieve the supreme national interests. They must settle their differences through understanding and amity, not through the bullet or missile. The best proof and evidence that they can provide for the true national unity in Lebanon is to affirm the unity of their ranks and goals, otherwise this unity will become doubtful. This cannot be accepted by any Lebanese, who fights for his unity and Arabism and for the liberation of his land.

Briefs

Romanian Journalists Agreement — Damascus, 15 Jul (SANA) — Journalists Union Chairman Dr Sabir Falhut and (Dezidius Elavi), head of the Romanian Council of Journalists delegation, signed here today a new cooperation agreement between the two organizations. Dr Falhut and (Dezidius Elavi) exchanged cordial speeches showing the strong relations between two peoples — relations which were established by the two great leaders, Hafiz al-Asad and Nicolae Ceausescu, to achieve both countries' interests and to establish joint solidarity against imperialism and Zionism. The Romanian Council of Journalists vice chairman praised the Arab Syrian people's great achievements under President Hafiz al-Asad. [Text] [Damascus SANA in Arabic 1335 GMT 15 Jul 84 JN]

New Dam in 'Afrin — Under the patronage of President Hafiz al-Asad, at 0700 this morning in Aleppo, Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm laid the cornerstone of the 17 April Dam in 'Afrin in implementation of the first stages of this great project. [Text] [Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0815 GMT 16 Jul 84 JN]

Public Call-Up Exercise for Reservists Begins

TA161317 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT
16 Jul 84

[Text] The IDF general headquarters announces that the public call-up exercise for reservists is now being held. The reservist soldiers and owners of vehicles and equipment stationed in the units whose codenames are detailed below will present themselves or put the equipment at the disposal of the IDF immediately at the meeting points or directly at the units. The reservists called up are requested to use the transport system which will be operated from the meeting places and not use their private cars. These are the codenames of the units being called up for the exercise: Igeret Zahav [Golden Letter]; Buhknat Hamano'a [The Engine's Piston]; Hasdey Shamayim [Heaven's Mercy]; Kadur Pore'ah [Flying Balloon]; and Lehem Hitim [Whole Wheat Bread].

The order is signed by Major General David 'Ivri, deputy chief of staff and head of the IDF Operational Branch, by virtue of his authority as commander, in accordance with the law on security service 1959, combined version, and by virtue of his authority as commander in accordance with the codes for times of emergency, and registration of equipment and its mobilization, 1956, and in view of the IDF exercise now being held.

Call-Up Exercise Ends

TA170414 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT
17 Jul 84

[Text] The IDF public call-up exercise ended early this morning. The reservist soldiers reported to their units and were released after being registered. This was one in a series of call-up exercises that the IDF holds periodically in order to improve the public call-up process.

Prime Minister Shamir Inaugurates New Settlement

TA161742 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1730 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Menora, 16 Jul (ITIM) — "We should establish Jewish settlements in Judaea and Samaria throughout the year, and also between elections. The settlement drive in the territories has nothing to do with the elections and the only connection between election day and the inauguration ceremonies is the choice we make for a settled Eretz Yisra'el." The above remarks were made by Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this afternoon in an inauguration ceremony for the new settlement of Menora in the Modi'im Hills. Mr Shamir added that he hopes that the entire Modi'im area will be covered with settlements inhabited by people with the Jewish spirit and that it will be an inseparable part of Israel.

Shamir on Mitterrand Initiative, Unity Government

TA161958 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1942 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Haifa, 16 Jul (ITIM) — Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir met reporters in Haifa today and said that the reports that French President Francois Mitterrand plans to launch a new

Middle East initiative — after the Israeli election — and requests the participation of Shim'on Peres, President Mubarak, and King Husayn are rumors whose reliability are doubtful. The prime minister emphasized that, to the best of his knowledge, President Francois Mitterrand does not believe a new Middle East initiative should be started before the upcoming U.S. presidential elections in November.

Replying to a question on the possibility that a U.S. military base might be established in Israel, the prime minister said that this subject, too, is nothing but a rumor. However, he noted that Israel and the United States are engaged in contacts on cooperation in various spheres. He refused to add any further details.

At an election rally near the Haifa courthouse, the prime minister called for the establishment of a national unity government after the election. He noted that if the Likud wins the election, he will urge the establishment of such a government, because the Likud is more interested in national than partisan considerations. Mr Shamir said that Shim'on Peres turned the idea of a national unity government down outright "because what he wants most is power for the Alignment, but the people of Israel want national unity."

Mr Shamir said that the Likud is convinced that it will be able to lead the country with a government in which the Alignment is not a partner, but that for the sake of national unity, the Likud will also be ready to set up a broad-based government.

Mr Shamir said that recently the broadcasting stations in the neighboring countries and their press have reported that a continued Likud rule over Israel will put an end to the Arabs' hopes of bringing about a change in the map of Eretz Yisra'el. The prime minister said that these sources in the neighboring Arab countries maintain that a continued Likud administration for another 2 years will foil the Arabs' hope of changing anything. "These elections," Mr Shamir said, "trigger the hope in the hearts of the Arabs who think that perhaps the people of Israel will lose their minds and open the gates that will allow the Arabs to achieve what they failed to achieve in war, threats, and terrorism." The prime minister said that the citizens of Israel must tell our neighbors all around: "Do not delude yourselves." The prime minister told reporters that, in his view, after the election it will be necessary to contemplate changing the election system, so that one should not dismiss the possibility that the minimum quota necessary to obtain one Knesset mandate will be raised.

HATZOFE on New French Mideast Initiative

TA131053 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 13 Jul 84 p 3

[Ya'aqov Edelstein commentary: "A New French Initiative in the Middle East"]

[Excerpt] French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Egypt and Jordan is not just part of the recent initiative observed on the Middle East political map. In the past, France conducted a De Gaulle style independent policy in the region, manifest in an anti-Israel and anti-U.S. line, to highlight France's independence and alignment — which De Gaulle took pains to demonstrate at every opportunity — that France is not being dragged along after

U.S. policy. After the demise of De Gaulle, this trend weakened somewhat. At present, France does not present positions that are different from the accepted norm, particularly not after the publication of the "Reagan Plan."

The difference today between France's policy and that of the United States is in the relations France has with the PLO, whereas Washington officially is not holding contacts with the terrorist organization. Nonetheless, Mitterrand refused to confer with Yasir 'Arafat in Jordan, although both were there, in order to avoid criticism from the Jewish public in France.

Naturally, Husayn is interested in a French initiative, because such an initiative would suit him better than an American one, because it can be composed in a way that will be acceptable to the PLO as well. The idea is to have France submit a revised and improved version of the Reagan Plan. This initiative is also connected with the Israeli election process, because both France and the Jordanian monarch hope that if the "Alignment" rises to power, the chances for such negotiations will improve because the "Alignment" — as is common knowledge — has throughout maintained and believed in what is known as the "Jordanian option" despite the nagging doubt on whether it exists at all.

The independent French policy in the region can also be underscored with regard to the sale of arms. France is not confined by U.S.-like limitations. It wants to sell arms to the region as business deals, irrespective of the political results such arms could have on the region, as for example the construction of the French nuclear reactor in Iraq.

French Defense Minister Charles Hernu will visit Jordan in September to discuss a French-Jordanian arms deal. France offered Jordan electronic systems for the Mirage-1 aircraft, a computerized defense system, and antiaircraft radar. The Jordanians have likewise shown interest in the Mirage-2000 aircraft and the modern Super Etendard, surface-to-air and antitank missiles, helicopters, and the like. These are weapons the United States has refused to sell Jordan for fear that they could be used against Israel. France has no such fears. It is not subject to such severe public opinion as in the United States, although Mitterrand constantly portrays himself as Israel's friend. The French official in charge of foreign relations in the procurement branch visited Jordan in late June and held a preliminary discussion with his hosts on the arms deals. Jordan asked Saudi Arabia to help it financially, but has not yet given a reply.

Husayn believes that the Lebanese crisis has engaged the international public and resulted in the shelving of international plans to resolve the Palestinian issue. He thinks that Israel exploited the entanglement in the Lebanese war in order to put off such initiatives in the international arena, which is why he urged Mitterrand to launch a mediation tour of the region although the Lebanese crisis has not yet petered out. He believes that the Peace for Galilee campaign had one solitary political objective: to confuse the world public on the Lebanese issue and divert attention from the question of Judaea and Samaria. This objective has been achieved to date, he believes, although Israel's second goal — achieving a peace agreement with Lebanon — has not been gained.

France's desire to hold a central position in the region has undergone certain phases: During De Gaulle's times, its pro-Arab trend would interfere with French initiatives, because Israel refused to take part. Today, however, the direction has changed — although not drastically, but at least there is a change of style. Mitterrand has effected a revolution in France's policy toward Israel. He has not changed the policy, but changed the style — which naturally is valuable in politics. Whereas previously it was difficult for an Israeli representative to be seen at the Elysee Palace in Paris, currently the doors are open to any Israeli delegate — from the left or the right. Mitterrand is interested in such contacts for use in his domestic policy. Mitterrand's present policy in regard to the region is to maintain contacts with both sides. This is antithetical to the policies of De Gaulle, Pompidou, Giscard d'Estaing, and their colleagues. At first it was believed Mitterrand would not be able to do this, because such a policy is pulled in two different directions, but the fact remains that he has been successful.

Beyond that, France has also played an important role in bringing about the exchange of prisoners with the PLO. [as published] It also was a decisive factor in evacuating the PLO from Tripoli and it was because of French pressure that Israel stayed aside and did not interfere in the expulsion. Mitterrand presented this as his personal achievement. It was at the same time that the explosion on the Jerusalem bus occurred, and Yasir 'Arafat issued a statement claiming responsibility for the deed. This did not play along with Mitterrand's game. Mitterrand called 'Arafat "a fool" because whereas he was pressuring Israel not to harm the PLO during its evacuation, 'Arafat was staging a counter-maneuver which was harmful.

The question is whether Israel could pressure France not to sell arms to Jordan, to the extent that it does vis-a-vis the United States. The question is most involved and complex. Mitterrand has declared that he will not cause any damage to Israel in conducting his policy. Yet the sale of arms to Jordan could certainly be detrimental to Israel.

Katzir Detention Protested; More on Cheysson Visit

TA150658 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT
15 Jul 84

[Text] Israel has issued an official protest to the Soviet Union on the detention of former President Efrayim Katzir. A message of protest was transferred to Moscow at the end of last week. French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson briefed Israel about great pessimism in Jordan regarding the chances of the peace process. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports on this:

[Begin recording] A message from Jerusalem to Moscow is not a routine act. Israel could not allow Efrayim Katzir's detention to go unnoticed, but, on the other hand, its protest is a significant, formal move. The assessment in Jerusalem is that the Soviets will not send a letter in reply, and it is very possible that they will not react at all.

The message is formulated very diplomatically: It states that Israel deeply deplores Katzir's detention, mentions his past as the

president of Israel, and finally notes that the incident in Lenin-grad runs counter to standard rules and practices. The message was transferred through the Netherlands as the Dutch Embassy represents Israel in Moscow, while the Finnish Embassy in Tel Aviv represents the USSR in Israel.

The submittal of the official protest was delayed as Israel decided to wait for the return of the entire Israeli delegation from the Soviet Union and to hear the details of the incident from Efrayim Katzir. Incidentally, during his visit to Israel French External Relations Minister Cheysson suggested that the Soviets had not directed their move against Katzir personally and had not, at first, realized the identity of the person in question. Professor Katzir himself believes otherwise.

As for the Cheysson visit, it is outstanding particularly in what it lacked. Political circles note that contrary to expectations, the guest did not raise the plan for convening an international peace conference during his talks, apparently out of the desire to avoid a dispute in light of political events in Israel. Senior elements assess that following Mitterrand's visit to Moscow, France may have reached the conclusion that it is impossible to consolidate a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem without Soviet involvement. Cheysson briefed Jerusalem on the pessimism he discovered in Amman regarding the possibility of fast progress in the political process in the region, and this pessimism seemed to be independent of the Israeli election results. During the talks, the visiting minister was presented with an Israeli document which included the measures that should be adopted to protect Israel's agricultural exports in view of the upcoming incorporation of Spain and Portugal in the EEC. Cheysson promised to scrutinize the document and to help to the best of his ability. In today's Cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will report on Cheysson's visit to Jerusalem. [end recording]

Demonstrations Reported in West Bank Refugee Camp
OW170106 Hong Kong AFP in English 0055 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Jerusalem, July 17 (AFP) — Violent incidents took place Monday evening inside the Palestinian refugee camp at Al-Duhayshah (on the occupied West Bank), and the Israeli Army imposed a curfew at about 2000 GMT, Palestinian sources said. There were clashes between rival groups in the camp and at least one Al-Duhayshah inhabitant was injured as demonstrators set two houses on fire. Palestinian witnesses said the incidents had brought some Palestinian nationalist militants into conflict with local members of the "Village Leagues," an organization established and armed by Israel in the occupied territories. The same sources said that the Israeli Army had blocked the accesses to the camp, which has experienced numerous incidents the last few months.

Ne'eman To Push for Further Settlements

TA161629 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] The Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs may meet this week to discuss the appeal submitted by the

Alignment's head of the World Zionist Organization Land Settlement Department, Nisim Zvili, against the establishment of four Judea and Samaria settlements, as decided upon yesterday. Here is a report by Shalom Oren:

[Begin recording] Nisim Zvili participated in yesterday's meeting of the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs, and voted against the establishment of the four Judea and Samaria settlements. Today he appealed to the chairman of the ministerial committee, and his appeal will probably be discussed as early as this week.

Let us point out that the decision will only be valid after the appeal is heard. Nisim Zvili hopes to have the appeal discussed after the elections, and even after the next government is formed; but Yuval Ne'eman, the acting chairman of the committee, is in a hurry and so the committee will probably reject the appeal this week.

Minister Yuval Ne'eman announced today that he will propose setting up a new bloc of settlements in the north of Samaria, near Tubas, that will be called the Tirza bloc. Minister Ne'eman claims that by law the committee is legal until a new government is formed.

On the same matter: Two ceremonies were held today. The settlement of Mezad inhabited by Po'aley Agudat Yisra'el followers was inaugurated in the Hebron hills. It replaces the NAHAL foothold of Asfar. In the Modi'in bloc, a cornerstone ceremony was held today for the settlement of Menora, named after 45 PALMACH [prestate select fighter group] soldiers who were killed in the area in the war of independence. The ceremony was preceded by arguments and a protest submitted by former PALMACH men, who protested the intention of calling the settlement Giv'at Ehud after a pilot who was killed nearby. Finally, with the intervention of the prime minister, a compromise was found and the settlement will be called Menora, while a hill in the settlement will be called Giv'at Ehud.

As the ceremony was being held — with the participation of the prime minister — the PALMACH veterans held their own ceremony, thus protesting the official decision to call the place Giv'at Ehud.

The public that attends the dedication ceremonies of the settlements is by and large composed of travellers who go on tours of Judea and Samaria these days, paying 500 shekels for these tours — a preelection fee. The vacationers are not always aware of the nature of the ceremonies they attend. [end recording]

Aircraft Industries Sells Liberia 4 Arava Planes

TA170958 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 17 Jul 84 p 2

[Report by David Moshiov]

[Text] Israel Aircraft Industries has already transferred three of the four Arava Aircraft sold to Liberia in a deal worth \$10 million. Three of the Arava aircraft are meant to be used for internal flights in Liberia, while the fourth plane will be used by the Liberian Army. The deal included training Liberian air crews

in flying the planes. The Arava was planned for flying in areas where there are airports with inadequate facilities and it can land on and take off from short and improvised runways. To date, Israel Aircraft Industries has sold approximately 100 Aravas to various countries.

Discrepancy Between Alignment, Likud Polls

TA170602 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
17 Jul 84 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Sara Honig]

[Text] Tel Aviv — With elections less than a week away, a considerable discrepancy has emerged between the polls of the two major parties. The Likud poll shows the Alignment lead down to five Knesset seats and narrowing, but the Alignment's latest poll, released yesterday, shows the Alignment lead holding steady at 16 seats. The Alignment poll, conducted Sunday by Avi Diskin based on a random sample of 600 persons, differs only slightly from his previous poll. While still predicting a 16-seat lead — the widest predicted by any pollster in the country — Diskin now speaks of 52 seats for the Alignment and 36 for the Likud, where he earlier predicted 53 for Alignment and 37 for Likud.

He also predicts six seats for Tehiya, four for the National Religious Party, three for the Citizens Rights Movement, two or three for Shinuy, three for Yahad, two for Agudat Yisra'el, one for Hurvitz, with TAMI, Kakh and Lova Eli'av in danger of not passing the threshold. RAKAH and the progressive lists are together awarded five Knesset seats by Diskin.

Diskin stressed the poll was conducted before the publication of the latest cost-of-living figures. He said there are fewer undecided voters now. Diskin revealed his statistics at a press conference presided over by Alignment campaign chairman Mordekhay Gur, who announced: "There is no real change in the voting trend, and our findings are corroborated by nightly telephone calls regarding the effectiveness of our television broadcasts."

This contrasts sharply with the Likud poll conducted by Sara Shemer. Her poll, conducted last Wednesday and Thursday, based on interviews of a representative sample of over 500 persons, shows the gap between the Alignment and the Likud has shrunk to five seats. According to Shemer, had elections been held last week, the Alignment would have won 45 Knesset seats to the Likud's 40.

Most pollsters in the country agree that the gap between the Alignment and the Likud is closing, although they differ in estimating the size of the gap.

Shemer told THE JERUSALEM POST that in her last four polls, the gap has been narrowing by two to three mandates per week. This trend would leave the Alignment lead at three seats by election day.

Shemer cautioned against drawing any hasty conclusions, noting that the gap might not continue to narrow at the same rate.

The publication Sunday of a record cost-of-living index rise for June could again widen the gap in the Alignment's favour, for example.

At Likud headquarters it was noted yesterday that 20 percent of the electorate is still undecided, according to the latest Shemer poll. Most of these floaters, moreover, are one-time Likud voters which could give the Likud greater chance of winning them back. At the same time, however, it is noted that much of the Alignment loss has gone not to the Likud but to the smaller parties on the left of the political spectrum, none of which could under any circumstances be considered as potential coalition partners for the Likud. In addition, some of those who have apparently switched allegiance to these small parties, might in the end decide to vote Alignment.

Kohen-Orgad on Likud Economic Platform

TA131602 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1345 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Jerusalem, 13 Jul (ITIM) — A social compact to curb inflation and stabilize the economy, tax reform, reduced government involvement in the economy, and the sale of government-owned business properties — these are the main components of the Likud's economic platform presented by Finance Minister Yig'al Kohen-Orgad at a news conference sponsored by the Likud, held today at Bet Agron in Jerusalem.

Mr Kohen-Orgad emphasized that the Likud's economic action program calls for a joint effort on the part of the next government and all segments of the population. In the first stage, it will be necessary to concentrate on activities to curb inflation firmly while avoiding wide unemployment. The Likud's platform states that one of the main means to achieve this will be a "social compact" between the government, the private employers, and the workers which will lead to coordinated action in the fields of prices, wages, and taxation in addition to cutting the state budget and public consumption.

Mr Kohen-Orgad stressed that the social compact would have a central place in the government's policy after the election. The Likud's platform states that "if the Histadrut refuses to take part in the social compact the government will take direct measures by means of the tools and authority at its disposal."

In order to implement the objectives of the economic program, the Likud's platform calls for "curbing the standard of living of the individual, increasing work productivity, and reducing public expenditures."

In the next 4 years, the program envisions increasing exports from the current \$11 billion to some \$16 billion in 1988, reducing the civilian deficit in the balance of payments from \$4 billion to \$2.1 billion, increasing the GNP by an annual 5 percent, and expanding economic investments by some 10 percent in the next 4 years.

Nevertheless, civilian public consumption will drop by some 12 percent while defense consumption may be reduced by as much as 18 percent.

In response to the Alignment's arguments about the magnitude of investments in the territories and in the Lebanon war, Mr Kohen-Orgad noted that total investment in the territories — excluding debts — amounts to some \$350 million a year.

This represents some 2.2 percent of the state budget. Approximately two-thirds of this sum is being invested in areas included in the Allon Plan, while the upkeep of the IDF in Lebanon does not exceed \$300 million per year.

The finance minister addressed himself to those clauses in the platform concerning tax reform which would include a cut in the income tax and national insurance payments in order to stimulate work and savings, changes in the subsidization policy by gradually reducing subsidies from products and transferring them to the needy, and raising the tax-exempt minimum income bracket.

Mr Kohen-Orgad also promised that the law covering taxation in an inflationary economy would not be extended and that simpler procedures would be issued in the interim year until this law is repealed. In contrast, he added, the value added tax would be raised at the expense of a decrease in various other indirect taxes.

Asked whether the publicizing of this would not lead to a rush on shops to purchase various products before the value added tax is raised, the finance minister said: "The public will not be rushing to the shops more than it is rushing today...."

The Likud regards the development of industry, tourism, and agriculture as exporting branches and as a lever for economic independence, and that is why it will continue to develop them in various fashions.

The platform states that industrial exports will increase by 12 to 14 percent a year and that the number of those employed in industries will increase by an annual average of 5 percent.

Mr Kohen-Orgad noted the importance of promoting the implementation of a free trade zone with the United States, which will contribute to enhancing the prospects of Israeli exports to America. In this context, exports are expected to double in the next 4 years and amount to some \$3 billion.

The Likud's platform guarantees the meticulous implementation of a realistic and unified rate of exchange while maintaining a proper ratio between it and the level of prices and wages in the economy.

As for the capital market, the platform states that the encouragement of private savings and the stability of the capital market are central components of the policy to strengthen the economy, and that is why better conditions will be effected regarding savings programs and stock exchange transactions. Among other things, the decision to abolish the Peace for Galilee tax on stock exchange transactions will be implemented, the banks will be compelled to pay interest on short-term deposits, and the compulsory deduction of income tax on short-term interest-earning savings programs will be abolished.

Zaq Examines Changing Moods in Lebanon

TA131420 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 Jul 84 p 23

[Moshe Zaq commentary: "Beirut Is Not Burning"]

[Text] A Beirut building contractor arrived in southern Lebanon last week to build the infrastructure for a road in the south which will be financed by the Lebanese Government. This is a new development. The Beirut administration has begun to be concerned about the south's development, while Israel — which currently controls southern Lebanon — is encouraging this because it is not at all interested in remaining there, an area that has not even been declared conquered territory. That is why the Israeli authorities also asked the Lebanese Army commander to appoint the commander for southern Lebanon, which is what happened. General Tannus, the commander who has just recently been replaced, appointed General Antoine Lahd, the commander of the army of southern Lebanon, in whose hands Israel is currently entrusting vast segments of southern Lebanon.

In fact, the redeployment in southern Lebanon has already begun — although in very small, measured steps, and without attracting limelight; one after another, towns in southern Lebanon change hands, as they are being transferred from the IDF to the army of southern Lebanon.

This is not a hasty, rushed withdrawal; but it is a new deployment in the course of which the arrangements [sidurim] that could guarantee peace along Israel's northern border are being examined. All this, without setting a target date for a total withdrawal, because the experts who work in that area, not the politicians, believe that doing so could deter Israel's potential southern Lebanese allies from agreeing to shoulder their share in the security arrangements [hesderey] that will ensure the IDF redeployment. It is with those groups that the negotiations are currently being conducted, and in the absence of an agreement with them it will be difficult to obtain minimal security arrangements. The contacts with them are also being held in order to expand the army of southern Lebanon.

Moreover, changes can currently be discerned in Beirut that could have an effect on the nature of relations with Israel. Following the initial shock of Amin al-Jumayyil's capitulation to the Syrian diktat, some people have begun contemplating the potential ramifications the war of succession in Damascus could have on Lebanon's total dependence on Syria.

Those who maintain this view are encouraged by the rumor that has become rife among Lebanese politicians that Rif'at al-Asad, the Syrian vice president (in exile in Geneva), once called Sulayman Franjiyah and cautioned him against accepting the diktat issued by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the other Syrian vice president.

I heard the story about the Rif'at al-Asad-Sulayman Franjiyah telephone conversation from a Christian who left Beirut last week. He was in East Beirut during all those months of artillery and mortar duels, and is not worried about it. Life went back to normal the day after the cease-fire. In order to shock us even further, he is willing to add that the only neighborhood not shelled in the course of the 150 days of fighting in Beirut was

Ad-Dubbiyah, on the outskirts, where the Israeli liaison office is located. However, unlike in our previous meetings, his message was completely different. No longer did it concern the Christian-Muslim fighting, but rather what unites all the Lebanese above and beyond the factional or sectarian differences. He cited as an example the squabbling among the Shi'ites, which will ultimately undermine the leadership of Nabih Birri, the leader of the "Amal" militia.

Our meeting was held 2 days before the abduction of the Libyan charge d'affaires in Beirut by the Shi'ite "Musa Sadr brigade," and was a few days before the explosion in the Libyan Embassy. Once these events took place, there was no longer any doubt that the leader of the Shi'ite militia has indeed forfeited his control over his people, who participated in many massacres of Palestinians in Al-Awza'i, Burj al-Barajinah, and even Sabra and Shatila.

Nabih Birri is now trying to strengthen his position by means of a trip to Moscow, in the footsteps of Walid Junblatt, who also sought political and economic aid there. Meanwhile, as the man from Beirut testified, the status of Birri, the minister in charge of southern Lebanon, has been shaken even among the Shi'ites, so that quite a few clashes are expected to take place among the various intersectarian factions.

The man from Beirut did not just report on events in the Lebanese capital; he also brought a message. He believes that people in Israel do not fully realize that a quiet political and social revolution is currently taking place in Lebanon.

— The old guard of politicians, who formerly occupied the front of the political stage, is about to leave; the first to do so was Pierre al-Jumayyil.

— The Sunnis, once considered privileged and given the high post of prime minister, are in decline and forsaking glory, because the Shi'ites have multiplied and are no longer prepared to recognize the Sunni position.

— The first buds of political identifications beyond sectarian walls can be discerned.

— The Druze are disappointed at the absence of economic aid to rebuild places hit in the Ash-Shuf mountains.

— The line that unites all the sects is opposition to the reestablishment of Palestinian enclaves inside Lebanon.

— And last: The growing recognition among all Lebanese circles is that at this crossroads of the war of succession in Damascus, Syria is not interested in discord in Lebanon. It will therefore do everything to reach a cease-fire in Beirut, and will similarly strive to observe quiet along the cease-fire line with Israel.

That is why the man from Beirut can envisage grounds for the hope that this is the most propitious time to establish a *modus vivendi* between Syria and Israel in Lebanon. In its current domestic situation, Syria cannot risk an open settlement [hesder] with Israel, but it can do so through the Lebanese Government.

Such an arrangement can only benefit the Lebanese Government and its people.

This requires a deep breath on the part of the Israeli Government, so as not to let slip the opportunity for Lebanon to serve as a sort of buffer between Israel and Syria.

Beirut is no longer burning. For the moment, the cease-fire reached by the national unity government in Beirut — which is still investigating the whereabouts and fate of the thousands of Palestinian Lebanese who "disappeared" during the war — is still holding.

Last week that government set up a committee to examine ways to extend the control of the Lebanese Army over the 'Alayh and Ash-Shuf areas as well, with a view to expanding this to the south sometime in the future as well.

When the Lebanese Army is asked to move southward, it will have to reach an agreement [hesder] with the army of southern Lebanon, as stipulated in the 17 May accord.

The Israeli Government made sure that no private militia groups have been established in southern Lebanon. Furthermore, it prevented the "Lebanese Forces" (that is, the Phalangists) from establishing branches in the south, and their members were incorporated into the army of southern Lebanon. The infrastructure for observing the security arrangements in the south is slowly being consolidated, but neither the Lebanese Army nor the Lebanese Government will be able to increase its control over southern Lebanon before they reach an agreement [heskem] with Israel.

This will require direct negotiations with Israel, not through Egyptian or French auspices. Egypt, too, when it wanted to guarantee a total withdrawal from the Sinai, was forced to conduct direct negotiations with Israel.

Therefore, it will not be a surprise to learn that some members of the Rashid Karami government have argued against closing the Israeli liaison office in Ad-Dubbiyah. The ministers argued that in order to conduct negotiations over the arrangements for the south, they will need this office.

Despite the public statements by Rashid Karami on the closure of the Israeli liaison office, the Lebanese Army continues to watch over the buildings, making sure nothing happens.

If the Ad-Dubbiyah representation closes, the Lebanese will have to come to Jerusalem, and some Lebanese Cabinet members believe that the Syrians (who currently want quiet in Lebanon) will ultimately let them conduct negotiations with Israel and leave them be. Such negotiations could also be to Syria's advantage.

They believe it will not be long before such a dialogue is begun between Israel and the Lebanese Government, unless Israel loses its patience and anticipates them in a move that will free the Lebanese from the necessity to conduct negotiations over the withdrawal or determine security arrangements along the Israeli-Lebanese border.

Normalization of Syria-Fatah Relations Viewed

*JN161704 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1335 GMT
16 Jul 84*

["Observation" by 'Ezra Shirazi]

[Text] The expected visit to Damascus by a Fatah movement delegation and the similar visit 2 weeks ago by a delegation led by Faruq Qaddumi give the impression that the Damascus rulers are concerned with opening the door to attempts aimed at normalizing relations with the Fatah movement.

The question is: Are the Damascus rulers concerned about normalizing relations with the Fatah Movement with or without Yasir 'Arafat's leadership? Indications are that the Damascus rulers are ready to receive any Fatah official except Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. The other question is: How has Abu 'Ammar become persona grata to the Damascus rulers after they dismissed him in a dishonorable manner 1 year ago, and after they insulted him and called him a traitor and an agent? Has the bloodshed in Tripoli and in Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi Camps been in vain, and will it be forgotten the moment Abu 'Ammar and the Damascus rulers kiss and make up?

Everybody knows that Abu 'Ammar made political and organizational concessions in the Aden agreements. The question is not whether Abu 'Ammar would swallow his pride to reconcile with those who dismissed and insulted him, but whether the Damascus rulers would be satisfied with these concessions. If the Damascus rulers are satisfied, this means that they are satisfied to call it a draw at this time and to tactically renege on their main objective of controlling and containing the organizations.

In other words, if the Syrians bet last summer on gaining all of the 'Arafatist shares, normalizing Syrian relations with Abu 'Ammar would — if achieved — indicate the Damascus rulers' decision to be satisfied at this stage with increasing their shares until a further notice, and to wait for more suitable circumstances to seize the rest of the shares.

In any case, it is obvious that the attempt to normalize relations between the Damascus rulers and the Fatah Movement will give Yasir 'Arafat two options, the most pleasant of which is painful. He can achieve reconciliation either at the expense of his leadership or at the expense of his pride. There is no doubt that the Damascus rulers have no consideration for Abu 'Ammar's pride.

ALGERIA

Reportage on Visit of Foreign Minister to Bulgaria

For Algiers and Sofia coverage of the official visit of Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs, to Bulgaria, at the invitation of his Bulgarian counterpart, Petur Mladenov, see the Bulgaria section of the 17 July Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Briefs

Agreements With GDR — The minutes crowning the work of the third Algerian-GDR joint committee were signed this afternoon at the Ministry of Commerce. On behalf of the Algerian side they were signed by Brother Mohamed Aberkane, the deputy minister in charge of foreign trade, and the minister for construction of heavy machinery and equipment on behalf of the German side. In their speeches, the two ministers stressed the atmosphere of friendship which prevailed over the work, and the spirit of responsibility which characterised the two sides during their study of bilateral cooperation. After this work, a number of measures were defined to guarantee the balance of the commercial exchanges through increasing the volume of Algerian exports to GDR, especially in the field of fuel. The two sides agreed to sign contracts for a number of years. In the field of economic cooperation, joint solutions were found for the various projects under construction. New sectors for cooperation were defined. On the other hand, preliminary negotiations were made for a loan between the two governments valued at \$200 million for giving an axis for this activity [as heard]. Lastly, in the field of technical cooperation, the two sides agreed to give a new push forward through increasing the number of GDR experts in Algeria. [Text] [Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Jul 84 LD]

LIBYA

Envoy on Al-Qadhdhafi Message to Egypt, Plans LD161632 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1516 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Rabat 16 Jul (KUNA) The Libyan leader's envoy Mr Muhamad Abu al-Qasim Az-Zuwayy confirmed that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's messages to [words indistinct]. He added that the messages to the Sudan and the PLO were handled through the Arab League. The message to Egypt was handed through its UN representative.

A diplomatic source in Rabat told KUNA's correspondent of this contact with Egypt, the first since the severance of diplomatic relations in 1974.

In a mini press conference he held today in Rabat, Mr Az-Zuwayy said the colonel's messages carry practical suggestions for joint Arab action and concern two subjects: how to establish Arab unity, and the future of the Palestinian cause. He said that Col al-Qadhdhafi proposed finding a possible program which would be agreed upon through the Arab League and the formation of a special committee.

The Libyan official warned that his country will resort to other means he did not reveal, if the mission of Al-Qadhdhafi's envoys failed. He said that they have no dispute with any Arab country regarding the two subjects. He said that his country will resort, anew, to previous revolutionary action stopped against all the Arab countries except Egypt, the Sudan, and Somalia.

The Libyan official said that the colonel proposed that each people preserve their internal options and regime, but practical steps for establishing Arab unity should be agreed on.

In reply to a question by KUNA, he added that the situation will be dangerous if a collective program is not reached before the September date set by Col al-Qadhdhafi in one of his speeches.

He added that his country has adopted a new policy with most of the Arab countries to stop the collapse of the Arab nation. He said that bilateral relations among Arab countries cannot be developed if there is no agreement on the basic aims of the Arab nation. He said that Libya can turn a blind eye to the nature of the Arab regimes if the goal of unity is achieved and every country is responsible for its internal affairs.

Replying to a question, he said that Col al-Qadhdhafi's proposal can be summarized in the formation of a committee, within the Arab League, to determine the final form for solving Arab disputes.

Replying to a question by KUNA about relations with the PLO, Mr az-Zuwayy said that his country has relations with the PLO. He said that we are not against the organization and we are not against FATAH if they adhere to the Arab unanimity.

The Libyan official stressed that the colonel's proposals constitute a model for solving Arab problems, especially the Palestinian issue and the Gulf war. He said that if his country's efforts fail, it will move in a way that would not be in the interest of bilateral relations between Arab countries. He expressed his hope that his country will not have to resort to what he called the hard solution. He added that his country will be free from its commitment to stop revolutionary action against Arab countries if Libyan efforts fail.

Regarding his country's relations with Jordan he said that these relations still exist because they believe that these relations were severed as a result of unilateral misunderstanding. He expressed hope that British-Libyan relations will be rebuilt, and placed responsibility for the breaking off of these relations unilaterally on Britain. The Libyan leader's envoy announced that a meeting will be held soon between Moroccan King Hasan II and Libyan leader Col al-Qadhdhafi.

In reply to a question by KUNA he said that the venue of this meeting is not important by itself but important is the meeting itself. He described his tour of the Arab Maghreb region as successful and positive. It is known that the envoy conveyed messages to the leaders of the Maghreb countries similar to the messages received by their colleagues in the Arab homeland.

Regarding the closing of the People's Bureau in Mauritania, the Libyan official said: We wanted to prove to the Mauritanian

officials our good will. Mauritania has always accused the People's Bureau of being behind incidents which take place from time to time in Mauritania. We have closed down the bureau to develop relations with Mauritania. He added that there was a new policy regarding the Libyan People's Bureaus abroad which are, in actual fact, embassies. He said for example, we do not need a people's bureau in the PDRY because our excellent relations with them do not require an ambassador.

Italian Land Forces Chief Arrives in Tripoli

LD161859 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1810 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Jul (JANA) — General Umberto Cappuzzo, chief of staff of Italian land forces, arrived in Tripoli at noon today together with the accompanying delegation on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. On arrival at Tripoli Airport, General Umberto and the accompanying delegation were met by Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi. A number of officers of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces and the Italian ambassador and members of the Italian Embassy in the Jamahiriya also took part in welcoming the delegation.

In a statement to JANA, the chief of staff of the Italian land forces expressed his pleasure and that of the accompanying delegation at visiting the Jamahiriya. He pointed out that this visit falls within the framework of (?bilateral) cooperation between the two friendly countries — the Jamahiriya and Italy.

Al-Qadhdhafi, At-Turayki See Ethiopian Foreign Minister

LD162104 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] This evening the brother leader of the revolution received Goshu Wolde, the Ethiopian foreign minister, who handed him a message from President Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of Socialist Ethiopia.

At a meeting earlier this evening between the Ethiopian foreign minister and the brother secretary of the Popular Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, the situation in the African Continent was discussed as well as the question of

backing African liberation movements struggling against the racist regime in the southern continent, and African and international issues of common interest.

The Ethiopian foreign minister expressed the appreciation of the Ethiopian people for the efforts being made by the brother leader to have Africa for Africans. He highly praised the role of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution for solving African problems by Africans themselves without foreign intervention, underlining the need for serious African action to resolve all the issues of the continent in the African interest.

MAURITANIA

Anniversary of Soviet-Mauritanian Relations Celebrated

AB161650 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] His Excellency Ivan Spitskiy, Soviet ambassador to Nouakchott, yesterday evening organized a reception to mark the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and the Soviet Union. Present at the reception were Major (?Mohamed Ould Amar), the secretary to the CMSN; Diabira Maroufa, minister of mines and industry; and Mohamed (Oursma) Hallah, deputy minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; as well as other civilian and military officials in the capital.

MOROCCO

Gabonese Presidential Counselor Arrives in Rabat

LD161524 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Dr Okias, counselor to the president of Gabon and minister of health, arrived in Morocco this afternoon bearing a message from President of Gabon, El Hadj Omar Bongo, to His Majesty King Hassan II.

DJIBOUTI

Libyan Delegation Arrives With Al-Qadhdhafi Message
LD162000 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali
 1645 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] A Libyan delegation headed by [name indistinct], who is the secretary general of the People's Central Committee of the Republic of Libya, arrived this afternoon in the country. He was warmly welcomed at the airport by Justice Minister Mr Omar Kamil Warsama, and the Libyan envoy to the Republic of Djibouti. The Libyan delegation bearing a message from the Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi will hand the message to Prime Minister Mr Barkat Gourad Hamadou tomorrow. The contents of the message are unknown.

KENYA

Briefs

New Ambassador to Djibouti — Nairobi, July 13 — Kenya has appointed an ambassador to the Republic of Djibouti. He is Mr Francis Karugu Nganatha, who is also Kenya's ambassador to Ethiopia and the OAU in Addis Ababa, a release from the Foreign Affairs Ministry said here today. Nganatha will continue to be resident in Addis Ababa. Prior to Kenya appointing a resident ambassador in Khartoum, Ambassador Nganatha represented Kenya in the Sudan on a non-residence basis. The ambassador has presented his credentials to the President of the Republic of Djibouti Hassan Gouled Aptidon. [Text] [Nairobi KNA in English 1410 13 Jul 84 EA]

SOMALIA

Assembly Chairman Receives Japanese Delegation
EA162047 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
 1700 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Somali National Peoples Assembly, Challe Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmed, this afternoon received in his office the visiting Japanese delegation led by the deputy foreign minister, Ishimatsu Kistagawa.

The chairman told the Japanese delegation that Somalia is rich in terrestrial and maritime resources. He also briefed them on the country's national policy, which is aimed at raising its people's standard of living and enhancing the economy. The Japanese delegation was also informed about the refugee problem in the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] and the political situation in the Horn of Somalia, the chairman said, is doing its best to improve the welfare of the refugees.

Replying, the Japanese deputy foreign minister said that during his current tour of the SDR he witnessed the existing farming potential of the SDR. He added that when the Baardheere project became operational it will play a significant part in the country's economy.

Earlier, the Japanese delegation visited a refugee camp in Luuq District, where there are some Japanese volunteers.

Somalia and Japan today signed an economic grant, under which Japan will give Somali \$4.8 million.

Radio Halgan Notes Rebel Actions Against Government

7-9 July Fighting

EA142025 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia
 1800 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] According to reports from the Togdheer region, the Mogadishu regime's militia suffered heavy casualties in fighting between the loyalist troops of General Barre and the gallant fighters of the Somali National Movement, SNM, wing of the Somali opposition forces on 7-9 July in Ood Weyne District, in Togdheer region.

The report says that the regime's forces lost 14 soldiers killed and 16 others wounded. The intrepid SNM fighters also captured a very large quantity of military hardware. The SNM fighters suffered three martyrs.

Explosions in Hargeysa

EA142033 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia
 1800 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Reports from the second capital of the country, Hargeysa, confirm that major explosions took place in three buildings housing the offices of the antipeople Barre regime in Hargeysa.

The offices where the explosions took place are the telecommunications and postal services office in Hargeysa, the so-called chairman of the Barre regime's office in Hargeysa, and the office of the regional kadhi [religious chief] in Hargeysa for the northwest region. The reports add that the explosions caused extensive damage to the buildings and the equipment inside. The reports did not mention the number of people who died in the incident.

The explosions which took place in the town of Hargeysa 10-12 July are part of major explosions planned in the town of Hargeysa by the Somali opposition forces. The explosions, which began on 30 June, have created utter fear among the ordinary workers and senior officials of the dictatorial regime of General Barre.

Other reports from Hargeysa say that all the offices of the antipeople Barre regime have been deserted by workers who fear for their lives. This has resulted in a total shutdown of the government offices.

The report further says that some of the government employees have defected to the Somali opposition forces. Six of the defectors have already reached the Somali National Movement's base.

Our reporter in Hargeysa says that the fascist soldiers loyal to Mohamed Siad Barre have started digging defensive trenches in and around Hargeysa town. The civilians are being forced to take cover in the defensive trenches.

The reports from Hargeysa say that the repressive organs of the regime have arrested 265 persons, most of them students. More people are being rounded up and taken to the Mogadishu regime's torture chambers. The regime has issued threats saying that four students among those arrested will soon be shot in public. The report further adds that there is utter fear in the town.

The Somali opposition forces call upon the people living in Hargeysa and its outskirts to be calm and live in the town peacefully. The opposition forces also remind the people that the armed struggle is aimed at crushing and exterminating the enemy of the nation, which is the hated regime of General Mohamed Siad Barre.

The opposition forces say that we further remind and warn all those who in one way or another support the moribund regime of dictator General Mohamed Siad Barre that they face imminent danger. We shall not spare the life of anyone, nor the property of any person that may support the dying regime of Mogadishu, even in the slightest.

Attack on Government Base

EA132223 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia
1800 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Summary] Units of the Somali National Movement, SNM, wing of the Somali opposition forces attacked the Barre forces base near the two in Borama, in (Awdal) region, northern Somalia. The SNM fighters killed three soldiers, wounded many others, and captured 10 enemy soldiers.

TANZANIA

Briefs

Outgoing GDR Envoy — The GDR ambassador to Tanzania, Werner Schedlich, has praised the economic development effected by the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar and hoped the development would continue for the benefit of the islanders. He said this when he visited Tanzanian Vice-President Ali Hassan Mwinyi at state house in Zanzibar on the occasion of ending his tour as Ambassador to Tanzania. Mwinyi praised the ambassador for working for the furtherance of relations between his country and Zanzibar. [Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 16 Jul 84 EA]

FAO, Australian Aid — The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development today signed an agreement under which the FAO will aid Tanzania towards financing the purchase of livestock antiretrovirals [as heard] drugs. The agreement is for a period of one year. Under it, the FAO will provide serums and experts at a total cost of 2,100,000 shillings. Another agreement was also signed under which the Australian Government will provide a loan of nearly 5,800,000 shillings through a special FAO fund for the supply of transport, drugs, and experts to be stationed at various stations in Tabora, Kilimanjaro, and Kilosa regions to fight the (dumizi) cereal pest. The experts will cooperate with agricultural experts stationed at the Arusha agricultural station. Earlier, the FAO Director General, Dr Edouard Saouma, held talks with the Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ndugu John Machunda, and ministry officials on livestock development and irrigation. [Text] [Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 16 Jul 84 EA]

UGANDA

Kenya 'Will Not Tolerate' Ugandan Law Violators

EA161853 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] A visiting Kenyan cabinet minister has reiterated that the Kenya Government will not tolerate any Ugandan who violates the laws governing Uganda and flees to hide in Kenya.

Addressing a press conference in Kampala today, Kenya's minister of lands and settlement, Mr Paul Ngei, appealed to the Ugandans to be united and support the UPC [Uganda People's Congress] government which has restored the rule of law in the country after 8 and 1/2 years of murder and terror. He also appealed to them to work hard for the development of the country. The minister observed that Uganda of today is peaceful and condemned the foreign press for disseminating wrong information about the country.

On regional cooperation, Mr Ngei reaffirmed Kenya's commitment to cooperate with Uganda and Tanzania in bringing about development and improving the welfare of the people in the region. He recalled the pledge of Presidents Milton Obote and Daniel arap Moi to work for the economic and political development of their two countries.

The press conference was also addressed by the minister of animal industry and fisheries, Dr Otim, who paid tribute to the Kenya Government for the keen interest it takes in cooperation with Uganda. He told the guest that the Uganda Government is committed to regional development and good-neighborliness.

CHAD

Habre Willing To Give Up Post for Unity

*LD171045 Paris Domestic Service in French
1000 GMT 17 Jul 84*

[Text] President Hissein Habre, head of the Chadian state, announced at a press conference his willingness to give up his post should this be necessary in order to save the unity of the country.

Radio Bardai Says Habre's Conditions 'Unacceptable'

*LD162309 Paris International Service in French
2115 GMT 16 Jul 84*

[Excerpt] It had been hoped that there was a possibility of reconciliation between the different factions in Chad. The dream of discussions planned for Brazzaville seems more than ever to be threatened: The reason is that the positions adopted by the various protagonists differ too greatly. Ndjamena wants a conference of Chadians only, without the participation of the OAU, but the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] does not agree at all. Radio Bardai has just confirmed that Hissein Habre's conditions are not acceptable. This position has been confirmed by GUNT representative in Brussels Issaka Ramat, who explains that the conditions laid down by Ndjamena, and I quote, are the equivalent of a complete rejection of any negotiations with GUNT. And it is not likely that the appeal in Cairo today from Hissein Habre and President Mubarak for national reconciliation will change anything.

GABON

Foreign Minister Bongo Leaves for Latin America Tour

AB161655 Paris AFP in French 1319 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Libreville, 16 Jul (AFP) — Gabonese Foreign Minister Martin Bongo has left Libreville at the start of a visit of several days to Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, the Gabonese daily *L'UNION* announced on Monday.

During his visit to Argentina and Brazil, Mr Bongo will be co-chairman of the sessions of the joint commissions for cooperation between Gabon and those two countries.

L'UNION recalls that in recent years, Libreville and Buenos Aires signed several cooperation agreements — notably in the agro-pastoral and commercial sectors — and Gabon and Brazil have "close relations" marked by "large economic transactions."

Mr Bongo is also carrying Gabonese head of state Omar Bongo's messages to his Argentine, Brazilian, and Uruguayan counterparts.

Briefs

Envoys Present Letters — Libreville, 12 Jul (AGP/GAB/PANA) — Five new ambassadors on Thursday presented their letters of credence to Gabonese President Omar Bongo. They are (Choe Sun-kon) from South Korea, Sissimo Mbana Nsomo Mbana from Equatorial Guinea, Avlverto Casabo from Uruguay, Marcelino Lilagan from the Philippines, and Jean-Benoit Fobe from Belgium. Only Uruguay has not previously had a diplomatic representation in Libreville. [Excerpts][Dakar PANA in French 1346 GMT 13 Jul 84 AB]

ZAIRE

Mobutu Interviewed by Belgian Press Prior to Visit

AB131500 Kinshasa ZAPA in French 1245 GMT 13 Jul 84

[President Mobutu Sese Seko interview with the Belgian press in Kinshasa on the eve of his 3-day official visit to Belgium; date of interview not given]

[Excerpts][Reporter] Citizen President, you are going to make an official visit to Belgium at the king's personal invitation. Do you think this constitutes an important moment in Belgian-Zairian relations?

[Mobutu] Yes, I do Madam. Why? Simply because we in Zaire are of the opinion that the time has come to make this visit which — still in my humble opinion — could make it possible to clear the ground and to strengthen our relations which, as you can see, I have always wanted to be solid.

[Reporter] So, it seems to me that this is a visit you are going to begin in a very serene atmosphere.

[Mobutu] I am calm and serene, Madam. I always have been.

[Reporter] Citizen President, what then are the major issues you are going to discuss with the members of the Belgian Government with whom you will meet?

[Mobutu] Listen, I think that it is the Belgian Government [words indistinct] cannot go to Belgium with empty hands. We are also going to arrange...besides as you should know, there is a commission, the grand Belgian-Zairian Joint Commission which will meet a few days after the end of my visit to Belgium... All the major dossiers will then be dealt with in this framework. Concerning my visit to Belgium, I think I have just said that all the problems which will be raised in the Belgian dossier and, of course, those that will be raised in the Zairian dossier will make it possible to clear the ground and to see what is good or bad in our relations.

[Reporter] Well, what is it that is not going well in our relations?

[Mobutu] Madam, you must pose that question to the Belgian side. I think that, as I have always said, there are often ups and downs in our relations. They are characterized by vicissitudes. Well, as far as Zaire is concerned, we are calm and serene, as I

have just said. We are completely calm. Why? Because our conscience is clear. First of all, since colonization ended on the historic date of 30 June 1960, we believe that Belgium and Zaire must maintain relations of friendship and understanding. Let us emphasize the word understanding a little. Is there any understanding on your part as far as relations with my country are concerned? I think not, and concerning certain things happening in my country, the reactions in the Kingdom of Belgium give us the impression that you are unhappy because we do not ask for your advice. Well, why? Why should we ask for your advice concerning things we must do in our country in complete sovereignty?

Madam, you have been in Zaire for 1 week now. Well, you must have been watching the television and listening to the radio. I am not telling you that we are not aware of what is happening in Belgium. We are very much interested in what is happening there. It is a friendly and sovereign country that should make its bed the way it wants to lie on it. I have always said this to our friends and partners. But, for any trivial issue, people write anything they like, hold meetings and press conferences, talk of Mobutu here and there and human rights... No one has the right to preach to me on this topic, because I was born before the end of the colonization period. I was born in 1930. We obtained our independence in 1960. I was flogged eight times by the Army. That is inhuman. I was flogged only 8 days after I was enrolled into the Army. I do not have a bitter memory of that treatment but I was not the only one to be flogged. Even the corpses of some prisoners were flogged because when they were alive, those compatriots did not pay their taxes... The colonial masters were doing this on the pretext of teaching these compatriots a lesson and so on. Then suddenly, people talk of human rights because we have become independent. This is unjust and I can cite many examples of injustices committed before our independence, before 30 June 1960.

We have a population of 30.1 million. People talk of human rights because of 13 former parliamentarians who were tried and sentenced. My God, we are a country that respects human rights whether you like it or not. When the issue of the 13 parliamentarians came up, I wrote official letters to the bureau of our parliament — that is the Legislative Council — I think, on 2 January 1981. The Legislative Council — which is the Zairian parliament — met and voted democratically. I have the result of the votes at hand here: 201 members were present, 162 voted for, 7 against, and 22 abstained. Well, the majority, as in your country and everywhere, carries the vote. The majority supported the lifting of their parliamentary immunity. This was done. Then, as they were no longer parliamentarians, they were tried last year. When I was made a field marshal of the Republic of Zaire, I released them and everyone, including the Belgians, knew of their release. I agreed to release them on condition that if any of them engaged in bad acts again, he would be picked up. They started again and I could not just sit back and watch them. I am not here for disorder. My presence as the head of the Republic of Zaire marks the end of disorder. I have told you earlier of our experience from 1960 to 1965 when I came to power: There is no need to repeat it. We are living in peace and stability. They can do anything within the parliamentary framework, as parliamentarians or people's commissioners as we call them here... But not outside that framework. The 13 former parliamentarians

acted outside the framework of the parliament. They circulated pamphlets outside the parliamentary framework. When they acted outside the parliamentary framework, I reacted promptly in the manner you know. Because people want to interfere in our affairs, however, they began to talk about human rights. But Zaire does not have a population of only 13 people. I repeat, madam, we are 30.1 million going about their normal businesses. Children and students go to their schools and workers to their places of work. They are living peacefully. Out of the 30.1 million, you only talk about 13 people; even they are no longer 13. You can see some of them here, I have written documents that some of them have returned to our fold, they are in peace. That is over. There are only six or seven left in the group. But let us discuss the case of those who left the ranks of the 13 to rejoin the MPR. Let us discuss their case first.

[Reporter] There is also a contentious matter — if I may call it so — between Zaire and Belgium: It is the presence of Zairian opponents on our territory.

[Mobutu] Madam, let us understand each other very well on this point. I have never said anything to members of your government, or to the king of Belgium, or else to the prime minister in a bid to protest against the presence of my fellow-countrymen in Belgium. But I have always reacted against those who take advantage of their presence in Belgium to indulge in anti-Zairian political activities on the soil of the Kingdom of Belgium. This is something slightly different. And I hope you understand this nuance very well. It is one thing to live in Belgium, freely, democratically as you would say. So this is clear. To live in Belgium is one thing; to take advantage of this presence to indulge in anti-Zairian political activities is another thing, another story, which I do not accept. I cannot accept this. Because, for our part, we do not do that against the Kingdom of Belgium. No one will leave the Kingdom to come and do anything against your country. We do not accept the contrary either.

[Reporter] Will you speak of this during your visit to Belgium?

[Mobutu] Oh yes, of course. However, I do not leave my country to go and speak about vagabonds who have settled in your country. I have other things to do. But I think that out of politeness I should respond positively to the written invitation from the king of the Belgians, for whom I have great sympathy and admiration, as you know.

[Reporter] There have been rumors about contacts between Nguza Karl-i-Bond [former Zairian first state commissioner now living abroad] and the Mobutu regime. Will there be a return to the homeland? Is it possible? Is it foreseeable?

[Mobutu] Madam, here is my answer to that question: I am the head of state. For me, the head of state means that in my country there are good people as well as bad people, black sheep. They can be found in all countries of the world. I regret everything that has been said or done about this story. I did not personally agree with AZAP; and you have seen that this kind of polemic, which I find useless, has not been allowed to go on. Also, if I met with Nguza, it was not for the first time. Recently in Paris, I met him,

how many times...? Such problems are not brought up when I travel.... Recently in Switzerland, I met with him. I do not want this to be made mention of.

[Reporter] So, there is this impending trip. What about the future of relations between Zaire and Belgium? How do you see it?

[Mobutu] Madam, right at the beginning, I think that was your first question to which I replied that the Zairian-Belgian relations must be developed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. Let me explain clearly: Zaire is sovereign; it depends on no one; Zaire does not have to ask anyone's opinion about anything whatsoever, where our country is concerned. In this regard, things are clear. I will not accept... I will never accept any interference in Zaire's affairs; and I will never interfere in friendly countries, in my partners' affairs... All this... The converse is also true. That is my position.

[Reporter] Perhaps you are referring to — I do not know anything, but I will ask you — are you referring to the interventions of certain Belgian parliamentarians concerning Zaire?

[Mobutu] I do not only mean certain parliamentarians to whom you refer. I mean everyone; all those who, in one way or another, take the liberty of interfering in our affairs. But no one has the (?right to)...well, under this condition, if they told me they interfere because of what you call in your country aid, assistance, must be under conditions, well, Madam, I think that would be the end of what one can call friendship, cooperation... Being poor but free in my country is better than being rich, wealthy but dependent on somebody else's will. I say no to this. No one will be allowed under fallacious pretexts to interfere in Zaire's affairs. I say squarely no to this. A categorical no.

[Reporter] For some time now, Zaire has undertaken a recovery program — in fact a recovery process recommended by the IMF. Well, will you kindly tell us how far the country has gone with that?

[Mobutu] I am not trying to interrupt you, Madam. It is not upon the recommendation of the IMF, but in agreement with it. The IMF (?agreed) to our demand because of our international credibility. That is all and everything is going on very well. At this time that I am talking to you, it is no longer the political and economic leaders of Zaire who are making any propaganda for the country. It is rather the delegates of the IMF and the World Bank who visit us. They are the ones who come here and praise our country for the rigor of its budget and for the rigor in its recovery plan. As regards public finance, I am sure we are on the right path. For 9 months the representative of the IMF praised Zaire for the last months of the trimester: September, October, November, and December. Well, they were here in April. They praised us for the first trimester. They have just visited here and they will come again. Well, we are ending the second trimester on a good note and it will be so for — out of 15 months, we succeeded brilliantly for the first 9 months. I wonder why we should not succeed for the remaining 6 months.

[Reporter] The Zairian currency was devalued. The country's economy was also liberalized. Do these play an important role in this recovery exercise? Can we in any way talk of recovery?

[Mobutu] Well, Madam, these have played an important role. At one time, even our real partners feared that these liberalization measures were going to cause a rise in prices and so on and so forth, but..., but on the contrary, now every one has seen the truth, and let us say, with much serenity: the businessmen, and even our own trade unionists — they can now see better with the recovery measures that we have undertaken; and also, let us talk about this liberalization which goes very well with the principal decision made by the Central Committee of the MPR some 9 or 10 months ago, I believe. I do not know the exact date in order to [words indistinct] our economic policy. We therefore took this path. Those who have the capital come here with Zairian partners [words indistinct] and everything goes on well. In 2 or 3 months' time, I think that at the beginning [words indistinct], and in 2 months, let us say in August, an important Zairian delegation to be headed by the state commissioner for foreign affairs will visit the United States to sign the document at the State Department. The ceremony will be given much publicity and importance. You can therefore see the path we have taken. You can also see how our economic policy is being oriented.

[Reporter] And in all these, what can Belgium do?

[Mobutu] Well, Madam, I believe that all I can tell Belgium, which is a friendly country to us, is that it must not miss the boat, which is already in motion, otherwise it will be too late by tomorrow. This is the language that I will use during my visit to your country.

[Reporter] The presidential elections will soon take place. The date has been brought forward. Citizen President, why? They had been scheduled for November. Why will they take place at the end of July?

[Mobutu] Madam, I will probably surprise you. Zairian democracy, which is unknown in your country, but which exists and which is a reality, has enabled our militants, in accordance with the terms of our Constitution, to react against a certain line, a certain orientation that the Central Committee wanted to give to the electoral campaign.

[Reporter] You are the sole candidate of a single party. Are these elections, therefore, not some sort of people's plebiscite?

[Mobutu] Madam, I am not the sole candidate of a single party; I am the national candidate of our national party, the MPR. There is a subtle difference. Personally, I would not like to use the term plebiscite because what my fellow countrymen, the Zairian voters, are going to do tomorrow is, I believe, included in the Constitution of the Republic of Zaire. It is the citizen's obligation [words indistinct], it is a constitutional obligation that every 7 years...well if I am chosen, it will enable me to examine myself. That is the truth.

[Reporter] I was struck by the slogans on the banners in the streets of Kinshasa and by the slogans I heard at the meeting marking the Fish Festival at the People's Palace. Some say

Mobutu is the candidate for unity, peace, and stability, but that belongs to the past, doesn't it?

[Mobutu] Yes, Madam. The future is based on the past. Without referring to the past, well...each candidate for the presidency bases his propaganda on the past, Madam. [passage indistinct] Well, when one says candidate for the unity of this country, I think that every Zairian knows that I united this country. I am not boasting but I have done my duty to enable us Zairians to live in unity. On stability, I believe that Zaire is the most stable country; I would even say it is one of the stablest countries on the African Continent whether we like it or not, but then candidate for...?

[Reporter] ...Stability.

[Mobutu] Stability exists, as I have told you. Things, facts; the facts speak for themselves.

[Reporter] You have just said that one must nevertheless make plans for the future, therefore what are your major projects for this coming 7-year period?

[Mobutu] Well, the major policy for the next 7 years will be agriculture, a topmost priority, and self-sufficiency in food production. That is really...there is no other way out of it.

[Reporter] You have just returned from Zambia, so I would like to ask you what the major priorities of your African policy are, that is the major priorities, the major problems, the major issues, and questions.

[Mobutu] I believe I have often said that our African policy is based on good-neighborliness, so it was by chance that I missed the day of the fish to go to Zambia. Well, it was especially because I wanted to straighten out some confusion that existed in our relations with that sister republic to enable me to be a real man of peace not only for my country. In my opinion diplomacy begins along our borders, along our borders with our nine neighboring countries, and I believe that I have achieved that for several years. Confusion can no longer reign in relations between Zaire and its neighbors. [Words indistinct] and could have even jeopardized my policy of good-neighborliness.

[Reporter] Were there border incidents?

[Mobutu] Yes, of course.

[Reporter] And have they been settled now?

[Mobutu] Quite so. They are over. They now belong to the past.

[Reporter] One last question: If you will allow me, roles must become [words indistinct]. The South African prime minister has ended a European tour. Obviously this tour was greatly criticized by a large part of European opinion, by part of the European press, so I would like to know what you think of this trip.

[Mobutu] Let us talk first of all of the criticisms and everything else... I believe that personally — let me tell you that all these

criticisms where you come from, in Europe, all these...in Belgium, in France, he would not have been allowed to leave his country and go there. The military honors here and the press statements there, the dinners, all constituted a farce. What do I think of all that? Well, I simply condemn that visit, that is all.

[Reporter] There is an important event in the relations between Africa and the European Community, that is the Lome Convention. What precisely does Zaire expect from that new convention?

[Mobutu] [Words indistinct], and then we are not a partner who ignores the present economic realities confronting the world. This is why we attach importance to the strengthening of the ties between the African, Caribbean, and Pacific [ACP] countries and the Europeans within the framework of the ACP agreement.

[Reporter] Does Europe remain important for Zaire? You have mainly talked about the presence of the United States.

[Mobutu] Well, Madam, here is the truth. This is not to flatter you. I think that cooperation problems are posed in Zaire; well, I mean until a few years ago, we, first of all, resorted to you. I tell you this is not to flatter you, and you know that it is not part of my nature, neither is it my habit to flatter; I do not like flattering people. I always like being fair. We always resorted to you. Even in our military cooperation, as an example. This...started in 1961, with the Belgian Kingdom. But advantage was taken of this policy to frustrate me, by saying: no Belgian soldiers for Mobutu. (?Finally), we told ourselves: Well, they may some day withdraw their assistance, which may make things very difficult for us. Well, I appealed to the French and they said yes, I appealed to the Chinese and they said yes, I appealed to the Israelis and they said yes. Well, all this was to avoid living in this atmosphere, for example, of blackmail. And since we always resort to you..., for anything, as far as economy, finance, and other things are concerned. And suddenly, a document was released in your country saying diversification, and then we too said well, diversification. In a way, Madam, this is how we see things here in Zaire. We always resort to you to do anything, I mean in the military, economic, financial, and commercial fields. Well, since things had to be diversified, we have responded to diversification.

[Reporter] You are referring to Tindemans document on Belgium's African policy. But in this regard, it is true that diversification is mentioned in the document, but it has never been said that Zaire would not be privileged as well as Rwanda and Burundi.

[Mobutu] Well, but Madam, there is what is said, there is what is done. We also know that since this document was released, priority has always been given to Zaire, backed by Rwanda and Burundi. But the problem is that when the document was released and we reacted here, we did not want any (?privilege). Well, you are this, you are... No, you are sovereign. Exactly as we want to be. But there was so much fuss about this affair. Well, it seemed that after diversifying, we would be done here in Zaire, and what would become of them..., I don't know, this is why, we have said: Diversify, if such is the will of the partner. That is all.

[Reporter] But Belgium is privileged in Zaire?

[Mobutu] We know it and we attach great importance to it, Madam.

Mobutu Visits Belgium

For AFP and AZAP reportage on the visit to Belgium by President Mobutu Sese Seko, including his meetings with King Baudouin I and Belgian Government officials, see the Belgium subsection of the Benelux section of the 12 July Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

GHANA

Two New Members Appointed to PNDC

AB162210 Accra Domestic Service in English
2145 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has carried out the first series of its expansion program mentioned on 6 March this year by appointing two new members. They are Mr Justice J.S. Annan and Mrs Suzanna (Omasan). Mr Justice Annan has also been appointed chairman of the National Commission for Democracy. It will be recalled that in his broadcast to the nation on 6 March, the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, reiterated the need to broaden the composition of the PNDC and to set (?in motion) the need for wider participation in decision making at all levels. The appointments are the first step in this direction bringing the total number of PNDC members back to the original seven.

GRAPHIC on 'Lessons' of Dikko Affair

AB161648 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 16 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Dikko Lesson," the *GRAPHIC* notes that the incident offers a very important lesson for technologically advanced countries which harbor (?great) criminals who have grown fat by undermining their home economies. The paper says the fashion can be seen time and again across Africa, Asia, and Latin America where politicians get into power and mess the system until their people, fed up with them, overthrow them. At this stage, our very, very dear overseas friends come in with aid to save the country from bankruptcy while at the same time harboring the criminals who have safely hoarded away a great pile of money. If they had not stolen it in the first place, the need would not have arisen at all for the begging bowl and the aid and [word indistinct].

Next, another bunch gets in and feeds fat on the aid projects and they also run away. And the same country which is harboring them once more gives more aid and on and on, more aid, more indebtedness, more strings, more poverty and misery for the greater number of the peoples in these parts of the world. Viewed in this way, the Dikko affair is a statement of fact. It is the possible enforcement of the wish of the suffering peoples of the technologically underdeveloped nations whose wish is that such economic criminals should be extradited to face the consequences of what they have done in their home countries. But there are other lessons as well.

For those in our part of this earth, my brothers who continue to loot their countries and keep bags of money — the product of the black sweat and tears of our peasants in [words indistinct] — the Dikko affair shows clearly that the long arm of the people can reach them wherever they are to exact vengeance. It also goes for those who — having hoarded the stolen money bags in this country — now live in affluence and with their blood money, spend their time planning destabilization activities against their

country. To persons such as these, the message contained in the man found in the box in London should give them a cause to think thrice before they proceed further to act against the wishes and aspirations of the miserable people of Africa and Ghana particularly to rid themselves of mental slavery and oppression and to live in dignity.

EEC Approval of Two Aid Projects Reported

AB161856 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] The EEC has approved two new aid projects for Ghana. The projects, in the fishery sector and quarry rehabilitation, will cost about 184 million cedis. A statement from the EEC office in Accra said the first project involves a grant of 144 million cedis to the Agricultural Development Bank to be lent out to the fishing sector. This project will concentrate on inshore fishing fleets. It will provide inboard diesel engines and fishing gear sufficient to enable some 300 vessels to maintain a regular fishing effort. The bank will also benefit through the provision of technical assistance and logistical support.

According to the statement, the remaining 40 million cedis is meant to provide assistance to two quarries, the Ghana Stone Quarry and Karl Product Ltd. This money will be channeled through the Bank for Housing and Construction for the purchase of new equipment to replace the worn-out ones. It is hoped that this will enable the two quarries to expand production.

GUINEA

Prime Minister Returns; Activities in UK Noted

AB161502 Conakry Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The prime minister, Colonel Diarra Traore, returned to Conakry this afternoon at the end of a mission to London, Belgrade, and Bucharest. Our special correspondent, Abdoulaye Kourouma, reports on this mission:

The prime minister led a delegation comprised of the minister of foreign affairs and minister of information on a mission to London, Belgrade, and Bucharest on [words indistinct]. The aim of this visit was to clearly explain the new political, economic, and sociocultural orientations of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN] to all, — individuals, movements, bodies of governments that are friends of the people of Guinea who would like to give true assistance and also to win their confidence for the new leadership in its effort to achieve an integral and progressive development of the nation through a bilateral and multilateral cooperation on loyalty and respect of the gains of our sovereignty.

Relations with Great Britain, which was one of the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with Guinea, were previously timid, almost nonexistent because of the policies of the former regime in Guinea.

During his meeting with his British counterpart, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, at her Birmingham residence on 4 July our prime minister took the opportunity to define the aims and objectives of the recovery plan drawn up by the CMRN. He reaffirmed the major concern of his government which is to create in the near future healthy and favorable conditions for the prosperity of the people and for the nation's economic development. He stated that the government of Guinea therefore expected much economic and financial assistance from the British Government.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher reaffirmed the readiness of her government to help Guinea in the effort to redress the economy and in other sectors.

The Guinean delegation also held discussions with other British authorities, notably Marten Neil [as heard], minister of state for foreign and commonwealth office, Timothy Raison, minister of state for cooperation [title as heard], Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and Cecil Parkinson, minister of state for trade. During the meetings Colonel Diarra Traore defined the priority sectors in which our country wished rapid British participation, particularly in the fields of education, professional training, agriculture, stock-breeding, urban development, transport, and trade.

Britain has already contributed 100,000 pounds sterling to develop the teaching of English in Guinea, and on the financial level an official Guinean delegation should soon visit London to hold discussions with the British authorities particularly on the problem of debts, which should not be considered as an impediment to the desire for friendly and bilateral cooperation expressed by both sides during their meetings.

To materialize this desire and to accelerate and facilitate contacts between the two countries, Britain has decided to open diplomatic offices in Guinea initially at the charge d'affaires level by the end of the year. This is to emphasize Great Britain's ardent desire to assist the new Guinea, an important act of sympathy, confidence, and open-mindedness enjoyed by the Guinean delegation in London; and above all, Britain's awareness of the realistic policies of the CMRN which are aimed at restoring in Guinea a regime based on freedom of expression, free enterprise, faithfulness to commitments, respect for human rights, and democratic freedom which are a guarantee and a reliable surety for private investment.

Concerning human rights, Amnesty International, which for a long time crossed swords with the defunct regime, through its secretary general expressed satisfaction at finally meeting the true representatives of the Guinean people who could give ample information on the numerous acts of repression and on the fate of thousands of detainees and those who were arbitrarily assassinated in Guinea before 3 April. [Word indistinct] Colonel Diarra Traore explained the new judicial system of the CMRN of which the first resounding results were the release of all political and common-law prisoners, the setting up of three committees to investigate the activities of the former authorities, to look into the issue of seized property, and to investigate activities at Camp Boiro since its inception.

In short, Amnesty International solicited cooperation with the Guinean Government, not in a colonizing manner in which it is Amnesty that dictates its decisions to the Guinean Government, but in the form of urgent material and moral support to the detainees at Camp Boiro, and assistance to the new government in order to facilitate any contact that it may have with international legal bodies in its effort to set up a new legal system in the country.

NIGERIA

Many Nigerians Calling For Break in Relations With UK

AB162100 Paris AFP in French 1617 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Lagos, 16 Jul (AFP) — If the departure of the British High Commissioner (ambassador) Hamilton Whyte from Lagos on Sunday evening — he was recalled by his government at the request of the Nigerian authorities — has put an end to the diplomatic dispute dividing the two countries, it has not in any way appeased the Nigerians who continue to denigrate Great Britain.

Now that the two sides are equal as far as the expulsions are concerned, a very large number of Nigerians are calling for a total severance of relations between the two countries.

Dr Junaid Mohammed, former representative of the very important town of Kano — northern Nigeria — at the former civilian parliament, favors the severance of relations. As for the association of the professors of the University of Kano, not only are they of the same view, but they are also calling for the nationalization of all British assets in Nigeria along with a restriction on the movements of the British in the country.

Last Sunday, while Hamilton Whyte was already at Lagos International Airport, the main newscast of the federal television was reviewing the poor relations that have existed between the two countries since the colonial period, accusing Great Britain of always preventing the Nigerian students, "regarded as too intelligent," from pursuing their education.

The television commentator also believed that British economy is based substantially on its trade with Nigeria, pointing out that 3 employees out of 10 in the British textile sector work on Nigerian orders.

The television commentator was also surprised at the number of Nigerians who went to England last year and said that there were 500,000.

He further accused the British colonial masters of trying to destroy Nigeria's culture by anglicizing the Nigerians. He was referring in this regard to a theme commented on in the press last Sunday that the only Nigerians who are regarded by the English are those who have an "Oxbridge" (Oxford or Cambridge) accent. He was further surprised at the fact that education at British universities is much more expensive for Nigerians than for the British.

Beyond some excesses which were apparently brought about by the very deep disappointment caused in Nigeria by the failure of the attempted kidnap of Umaru Dikko — considered as the country's number one enemy — the Nigerians are now venting their spleen on Great Britain; meanwhile, according to some observers, other western countries could shortly be the target of the popular vindication.

The Nigerian Government, none of whose initiatives have been appreciated for 6 months, has however won considerable popularity in this affair due mainly to its intransigence against British diplomacy.

Papers Suggest Reexamination of Foreign Policy

AB161406 Lagos International Service in English
1030 GMT 16 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The Nigerian *TIDE* and the Nigerian *OBSERVER* deliberate on the strained relations between Nigeria and Britain. In its contribution, the *TIDE* notes that Britain's stand on the matter lends credence to Britain's commitment to Umaru Dikko's reasonable objectives. The *OBSERVER*, on its part, is in no doubt that as far as the Dikko tragedy is concerned, Britain acted out of diplomatic context.

The *TIDE* and the *OBSERVER*, in view of the Dikko affair, say it is time Nigeria reexamined her foreign policy.

Buhari Comments on ECOWAS, Economic Integration

AB161210 Dakar PANA in English 1200 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Lagos, 16 Jul (NAN/PANA) — In an exclusive interview, carried out on behalf of the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA) by the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN), the Nigerian head of state, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, dwelt in detail on Nigeria's position towards the situation in Chad, the development of ECOWAS, the agreements reached between Mozambique and Angola and South Africa, the state of health of the OAU, and other current issues in African politics. Today PANA publishes the second part of the interview in which General Buhari speaks of ECOWAS and the problems of economic integration in west Africa.

Interview with the head of the Federal Military Government and commander in chief of the armed forces, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari.

Question: Since ECOWAS came into existence in 1975, little progress has been made so far in bringing about the desired economic integration of the region. What factors are responsible for this?

Buhari: It is not true that little progress has been made in ECOWAS since 1975. Whatever criteria you may use as your parameter, some progress has definitely been recorded in our bid to integrate the sub-region.

First and foremost, you cannot talk of integration when people cannot move freely and interact freely. Hence the first protocol to be ratified, and which is being implemented, is that relating to the free movement of persons, residence and establishment. The first stage (that is free movement of persons without hindrance) is already in operation. You can now move from Nigeria, if you have your passport, to any of the other 15 member states without visas. And you have a right to stay for up to 90 days in any of the states.

Secondly, there is a programme to link all the 11 member-states by a road network — the trans-West African highway — to assist the movement of goods and persons. This project is nearing completion (?and) I am informed that last November the ECOWAS Secretariat moved some of its conference equipment by road from Lagos to Conakry for the ECOWAS meetings which took place there and that in the not too distant future, one will be able to drive from Lagos to Mauritania on good roads.

Thirdly, there is the ECOWAS telecommunications project that will link the capitals of all member states. When the project is completed, it will be possible to speak by telephone to persons in other member countries without having to go through Europe as is the case now. Nigeria is participating in the first stage of this project through the Sokoto-Birni-Konni section which will link Nigeria with Niger. The project is already being executed.

I also know that the community has embarked upon an agricultural programme in several areas. For example, consultations have already taken place with regard to the development of high yielding varieties of seed in designated agricultural research centers in member states of the community.

Question: Are you, therefore, satisfied with the pace of integration?

Buhari: There is no doubt that the pace of the integration process could be faster. But it must be realised that ECOWAS consists of 16 member-countries with different backgrounds, and decisions taken are based on the consensus of member-states of the community since these member-states are sovereign states and tend to guard jealously their recently hard-won independence. But this notwithstanding, our peoples and their leaders have decided to come together, because they believe that in integration lies our economic survival and socio-political ability. Since we have the will to come together, we should not be too much in a hurry. Comparatively, we are not doing too badly. ECOWAS is relatively young and for this reason, I believe it has to make haste slowly. Otherwise, if it rushes, it may play into the hands of those who do not support its existence and would like to see this noble venture fail.

Question: ECOWAS was created mainly as a result of Nigeria's determination to see it come into existence. What is your government planning to do to put some life into ECOWAS and make it achieve some of its goals?

Buhari: I do not want to arrogate only to Nigeria the praise for the creation of ECOWAS. It is a joint effort by all the member states. As for putting life into ECOWAS, I am sure that this can only be done through the genuine cooperation of all its members.

On our own part, as I emphasised during my budget speech, Nigeria will do all in its power to see to the success of the community. We shall strive always to fulfil our obligations to the community to the best of our ability and the available resources at our disposal. It may interest you to know that we pay 32.8 percent of the total contribution to its annual budget. We ensure that we pay our contribution regularly as a way of demonstrating our support for the organisation. I want to say here that ECOWAS is already a reality as evidenced by the various projects embarked upon by the community to which I have referred. Because of our size and potentials in relation to the community, any deliberate attempt by us to unduly influence the activities of the organisation, unilaterally, even though in good faith, could easily be misconstrued and used against us by those who do not want the success of the organisation. We must not be seen as lording it over other member states, but as equal partners with the other sovereign nations taking part in a joint experiment for the mutual benefit of all.

By the treaty establishing the organisation, a number of institutions were set up with the sole purpose of providing a framework for articulating and implementing the aims of the organisation. We believe that these institutions in the past have functioned effectively, given the constraints under which they have to operate. Therefore, Nigeria has no reason to ask or to propose a review of the structure of the decision-making process of these institutions at the apex of which is the authority of heads of state and governments, the final decision making body.

However like any other similar unions of sovereign nations, problems are bound to arise in the implementation of decisions. In this regard ECOWAS is not an exception, but whenever it is noticed by the Council of Ministers that implementation of its decisions are slow, it issues appropriate directives to the ECOWAS Secretariat to take measures to rectify the situation.

Question: The grave economic problems facing West Africa today seem to dictate urgent joint action on agriculture, industry, energy and monetary policy. What concrete steps can be taken in these areas to prevent imminent economic collapse?

Buhari: The community has embarked upon joint efforts towards producing high-yielding varieties of seeds for agricultural production, better breeds of livestock, production of pesticides, control of desertification through a re-afforestation programme, etc.

With regard to industry, apart from joint ventures with ECOWAS on bilateral bases, the community has accepted in principle the setting up of community enterprises in member states which can jointly be owned by two or more member states. Also the trade liberalisation programme when it finally comes into operation will encourage intra-community trade which will go a long way to enhance industrial production within the community. This, however, is still under negotiation by member states.

There is tremendous potential for the generation of energy within ECOWAS. Nigeria, for instance, has considerable energy resources in the form of oil, gas, coal and hydro-electric power. Other countries, like Ghana, have well developed hydro-electric

power resources. Guinea also has potential for energy in the Futa-Jallon highlands to mention a few. In recognition of this ECOWAS has created an energy resources development fund within the ECOWAS fund to be financed voluntarily through contribution by member states. With this, it hopes to embark on a co-ordinated programme of energy development and utilization.

With regard to monetary policy, the central banks of member states of the community have been meeting to work out the modalities of a common monetary policy. Though they are yet to finalise discussions on all the issues, it is hoped that in the very near future concrete recommendations on how to solve the problems would be made by them. It may be appropriate here to mention the existence of the West African Clearing House (WACH), which settles payments for international trade conducted between member states. We believe that this augurs well for the future of the community.

As a country, what we can do is to assist in whatever way possible within the framework set out in the ECOWAS treaty to speed up progress on the various projects. But you should not forget that ECOWAS is a union of 16 independent sovereign states. No member state can force any of the states to move faster than is possible and acceptable to them.

Press Asked to Cooperate With Government

*AB131555 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 13 Jul 84*

[Text] The Nigerian Press Organization (NPO) has been urged to cooperate with the Federal Government in its efforts to launch the Nigerian Press Council. The minister of information, social development, youth, sports and culture, Group Captain Emeka Omeruah, made the call in Lagos today at a meeting held with representatives of the NPO which comprises the Nigerian Union of Journalists, the Guild of Editors, and the Newspapers Proprietors Association of Nigeria. Group Capt Omeruah enumerated the various steps taken by the government to make the Press Council work and the amount of energy dissipated by the press in opposing and frustrating government plans on the issue. The minister enjoined members of the NPO to end their obstructionist stand to Decree 31 of 1978 setting up the Press Council, which he described as the greatest arbiter between the press, the government, and the people. He said that today's meeting was aimed at getting the NPO's views and areas of objection to Decree No 31. A committee would therefore be set up to iron out the differences and get the Press Council operative as soon as possible.

FMG 'Determined' To Boost Local Food Production

AB141220 Lagos NAN in English 1210 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Lagos, July 14 (NAN) — The minister of national planning, Chief Michael Adigun, said in Lagos yesterday that the Federal Military Government was determined to boost local production of basic food items to enable it to phase out the importation of essential commodities.

Speaking at a meeting of the Nigeria-American Chambers of Commerce, Chief Adigun said that small-scale farmers were being encouraged to group themselves into co-operative societies to have easier access to credit facilities. The minister also said that the government was aware of the shortcomings of the present arrangements for the distribution of essential commodities, adding "There is no other way visible than to ration available supplies to reach all Nigerians."

Chief Adigun said that the government's effort could only be meaningful "if they are not frustrated by the activities of hoarders and middlemen". He said that the government appreciated the efforts of private organisations, which restructured their operations to ensure that available commodities were well managed.

[Words indistinct] mismanagement of available resources. He said that the former government neglected the agricultural sector which could no longer sustain the nation's food requirement let alone the demand for raw-materials for industries.

The minister said that the present administration was working to salvage the economy and urged the Nigerian-American Chambers of Commerce to use its international connections to provide support for the nation's development programmes.

Canterbury Archbishop Arrives for Anglican Conference

AB171150 Lagos NAN in English 1145 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Ikeja, July 17 (NAN) — The archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, arrived in Lagos yesterday to attend a two-week meeting of the Anglican Consultative Council which began today in Tokpo, Badagry, near Lagos.

Dr Runcie was welcomed on arrival at Murtala Muhammed Airport by hundreds of the Anglican Church members from all over the country led by the Anglican archbishop of Nigeria, the Most Rev Timothy Olufosoye. He told airport correspondents that he was delighted to be in Nigeria again, adding "I have good memories of my first visit." He said that the meeting usually gave members of the council the opportunity to talk together and consult with one another on issues of common interest.

Hundreds of Anglicans from all over the world are expected to attend the meeting which is to end on July 30.

During the meeting the church members will visit Anglican parishes in Lagos and Ibadan.

The last meeting of the council took place in Newcastle, England, in 1982 while the first took place in Nairobi, Kenya, in 1971.

Council Meeting Begins

AB170850 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] A meeting of the Anglican Consultative Council begins in Lagos today. The Nigerian delegation to the conference will be led by the primate of Nigeria, the Most Reverend Timothy

Olufosoye. The council, which has a membership of 30 bishops and archbishops, has the archbishop of Canterbury in Britain, the Most Reverend Robert Runcie, as its president.

SENEGAL

President Abdou Diouf Visits People's Republic of China

For Chinese reportage of the visit by President Abdou Diouf and his delegation to the People's Republic of China, including his meetings with Chinese officials, see the Middle East & Africa section of the 5 July China *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

UPPER VOLTA

Conference Held On Compulsory National Service

AB160940 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] You have listened to excerpts from the roundtable conference held between the Upper Voltan radio and television service and Comrade Jean-Baptiste Lingani, minister of national defense and veterans affairs and commander in chief of the National Armed Forces. This conference concerned the popular national service.

During this newscast, you will hear the full conference, but before that, it would be advisable for you to heed the advice Comrade Mathieu [name indistinct] gave first to himself before giving it to other people: If you are a great consumer of beer and cigarettes, it is time you reduced this consumption. This could relieve your lungs and reduce your weight for D-day, for we should not forget that the popular national service is compulsory for all persons aged between 20 and 35 years. [passage on the recording of the roundtable conference indistinct]

Beninese State, Party Delegation Ends Visit

AB161105 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The Beninese state and party delegation ended their visit to our country. They visited the country from 11 to 14 July. The delegation was headed by Comrade Gado Guirigissou, minister of public works, construction, and housing of Benin. The Beninese delegation also included two members of the Beninese Government — the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and the minister of state farms, stockbreeding, and fisheries. The delegation also had talks with the head of state, Comrade Thomas Sankara.

On Thursday, 13 July, a working session took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with an Upper Voltan delegation led by Major Boukari Jean-Baptiste Lingani, minister of national defense and veterans affairs, and consisting of the foreign minister; the minister of state companies; the minister of commerce, industry, and mines; the minister of equipment and communications; and the minister of higher education and scientific

research. The two delegations took this opportunity to show the two countries' desire to review their bilateral cooperation. To this end, the two delegations studied problems concerning road and maritime transport, the demarcation of the Beninese-Upper Vol-tan borders, poaching, trade, higher education problems, and so on. They gave clear answers to all these questions which will make the Savalou-Dougou-Orga-Fada-Gourma priority road passable by the end of 1984, will fight poaching — which is a plague for animal species and enviromental balance — will facilitate the development of trade and promote relations between Cotonou and Ouagadougou universities.

The end of the Beninese delegations visit was marked by the signing of an agreement on how to stop poaching and a trade and customs arrangement. This visit has clearly shown once more that under the political leadership of Presidents Sankara and Kerekou, an effective and active cooperation has been established in all fields between Benin and Upper Volta.

ANGOLA

Army Kills 183 UNITA 'Criminals' 16-22 Jun

MB131249 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] A total of 183 UNITA criminals were annihilated by the Angolan national Army in offensive operations carried out between 16 to 22 June in the central, southern, and eastern provinces of Angola.

According to information received by ANGOP from authorized military sources, in one single operation carried out by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, 113 UNITA criminals were killed in Moxico Province when on 25 June they attempted to prevent the movement of a passenger train at a place 5 km from Sandando.

During the operations carried out in Huambo, Malanje, Bie, Benguela and Cuando Cubango Provinces, our forces killed 70 criminals who were engaged in theft, murder, and rape of women and small girls. Six other criminals were captured and arms were seized.

Successes Reported Against UNITA 30 Jun-4 Jul

MB160813 Luanda ANGOP in French 1200 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Luanda, 15 July (ANGOP) — A total of 44 UNITA puppets were killed and 6 others were captured during operations launched by the Angolan defense and security forces between [words indistinct] July. This was revealed last Saturday by an official source.

The same source said that (?mopping-up) operations against the counterrevolutionaries infiltrated into Angola by South Africa and imperialism were mounted in the Huambo, Cuando Cubango, Moxico, and Bie Provinces. Thus, nine bandits were killed in the Huambo Province, four others [word indistinct], and some war materiel was seized.

The same source also said that in the Moxico and Cuando Cubango Provinces during 1-3 July, the Angola Armed Forces killed 14 puppets who, during their flight, left a quantity of war materiel which was seized by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA].

In a big offensive launched on 30 June in Bie Province, the Angolan defense and security forces killed 20 bandits and captured two others. These 22 elements were part of a group of desperate men who tried to perpetrate crimes against defenseless populations in the Cutato area. This operation led to the capture of war equipment of mostly South African and Western origin. On 3 July in the same province, near Munhango, FAPLA surprised a group of bandits who fled in disarray, leaving one dead man behind.

UNITA Communique on 25-29 Jun Fighting

MB150730 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Communique from the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola for the period 25 to 29 June issued at UNITA central base on 29 June by Brigadier Demostenes Amos Chilinguitila, chief of the General Staff]

[Text] In Bie Province, in a surprise attack on Chinguar, 67 km from Huambo, our forces killed two Cubans and partially destroyed two buildings with explosives on 25 June.

In Cuanza Norte Province, a motorized column was attacked between the township of (Cerca) and Cazua at a place 60 km northeast of Salazar on 28 June.

In Huambo Province, Catata Township, located 112 km southwest of Huambo, was stormed and captured on 27 June.

In Uige Province, a People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola battalion supported by a Cuban company was annihilated 7 km west of Quinzala on 28 June. During the operation, the enemy suffered [word indistinct].

Forward with UNITA. United, we shall win.

Central base of UNITA on 29 June, year of the anti-Cuban patriotic front.

[signed] Brigadier Demostenes Amos Chilinguitila, chief of the General Staff

LESOTHO

Jonathan Seeking Friends in Both East, West

MB170745 Lesotho Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honourable Dr Leabua Jonathan, says that Lesotho will continue to gain new friends from both the East and the West within the context of its nonalignment policy, but without inheriting either capitalism or socialism. Speaking at a well-attended rally at Haleboto in the Mpharane constituency yesterday, the prime minister said it is these meaningful friendships which result in Lesotho getting assistance from her friends in her time of need. He said that those who feel that he is adopting communism as an ideology are completely mistaken.

Dr Jonathan said that the government of the Basotho National Party [BNP] has been dedicated to catering for the welfare of Basotho as had been promised even before the 1965 general elections. This the party has done because it realizes that it is ultimately responsible to the people, who wield power. He said the other opposition parties have nothing to show on their record of their contribution to the country's development.

The prime minister promised the people of Haleboto that the government would provide roofing for a new school being built by the community and that he would look into the possibility of getting funds to improve the road that goes to Haleboto because roads open the way to development. Dr Jonathan said the BNP has become such a popular mass movement because it does not just turn its service to development but has concrete proof of its commitment to the welfare of Basotho.

The prime minister said if reelected in the forthcoming general elections, the BNP government would continue its good record and even extend to other spheres. He said he was very proud of the record of the BNP. The prime minister urged the people to reelect the BNP and reject the other smaller parties, whose politics are simply divisive and would therefore compromise Lesotho's sovereignty.

Opposition Leader Notes Absence of LLA Attacks

*MB151203 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 15 Jul 84*

[Text] A former Lesotho cabinet minister and leader of the country's official opposition, Mr Charles Molapo, says it is significant that the Lesotho Liberation Army, LLA, has attacked no targets in Lesotho this year.

Addressing a public meeting of his party in Maseru, Mr Molapo said he believed that the talks earlier this year with the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had contributed to the decline. During the talks, he had asked Mr Botha to ask the South African police to be on the lookout for possible LLA activity on the border between the two countries.

Mr Molapo sharply criticized the prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, for, as he put it: not succeeding in restoring peace in Lesotho. He said that should his party, the Lesotho Democratic Alliance, win the coming election, he would immediately expel diplomats from communist countries.

MALAWI

Briefs

Taipei City Delegation Visits — The mayor of the city of Lilongwe, Cllr Liyati Phiri, has said that the twinning of Lilongwe with the city of Taipei in the Republic of China last Tuesday will further enhance the relationship already existing between Malawi and Taiwan. Cllr Liyati Phiri said this on Saturday night at a farewell dinner he hosted at the Lilongwe Hotel in honour of the Taipei civic delegation which returns home today. The delegation is led by Mayor Jackson C.T. Yang. [Excerpt] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 9 Jul 84 p 3 MB]

MOZAMBIQUE

'Bandits' Tell Machel of South African Training

*MB161207 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 16 Jul 84*

[Text] A group of over 100 armed bandits were presented in Maputo this morning to Samora Machel, the president of the Frelimo Party and head of the Mozambican state. The armed bandits had been captured by the Mozambique Armed Forces in hot pursuit operations and acts of annihilation mounted recently in the provinces of Inhambane, Gaza, and Maputo. Nineteen of the bandits had handed themselves over to our forces with their weapons. A source from the Armed Forces pointed out that a total of 43 bandits were captured in Inhambane Province, 19 in Gaza, and 42 in Maputo Province.

In reply to questions posed by President Samora Machel, a number of the bandits related their murderous life up to the time they were captured or decided to hand themselves over to the FPLM. Also presented to President Machel was a large consignment of different kinds of arms captured by our forces, including radio receivers, antitank mines, grenades, bazookas, automatic weapons, cartridges, ammunition rounds, detonators, and plastic explosives, most of South African origin. In reply to the head of state's questions, a number of bandits said they had been trained in South Africa and that they had handed themselves over to our forces with their weapons. They were presented to the residents of Inhambane City last Saturday. On the occasion, the bandits narrated their criminal actions during the time they were integrated in the ranks of the armed bandits. They took part in the destruction of a number of socio-economic infrastructures, theft of people's property, and the murder of citizens, among other crimes. We have received information from Inhambane that a few days ago the residents of Malanda in Massingao District neutralized four armed bandits who were trying to infiltrate the area.

Reasons Cited for 'Bandits' Surrendering

*MB140546 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 13 Jul 84*

[Text] The number of armed bandits who have surrendered to our Armed Forces has increased significantly recently. There are three main reasons for this. The first is the intensification of hot pursuit operations and acts of annihilation mounted by the Mozambique Armed Forces. As an example listen to the words of Captain Antonio Luis Antonio Nyemba, chief of operations of the Gaza provincial command:

[Begin Nyemba recording] In Gaza Province, we are intensifying our actions at the border with Inhambane in the areas of (Conguane) and (Gucuane) as well as in the center of Gaza Province. This is one of the most important strategies we have adopted because after destroying a number of enemy bases located in the province, we noted that the enemy is now infiltrating our province in small groups. Accordingly, the military command gave orders to destroy enemy bases on our province's borders. [end recording]

The signing of the Nkomati Accord last March is the second reason an increasing number of bandits are leaving their ranks. Third, the measures taken by the Frelimo Party and the Mozambican Government to pardon those who surrender with their weapons are also having an impact on the bandits.

Further evidence of the determination of our Armed Forces and people to once and for all eliminate the armed bandits comes from Manica Province, at the Chimbue village commune to be more precise. Colonel Manuel Antonio, the party's provincial first secretary and governor of Manica, a few days ago congratulated the peasants of the Chimbue village commune, of Sussundenga District, for their heroism and tenacious struggle against the armed bandits, agents of international imperialism. This commendation was given during a mass rally held at the village commune which has been destroyed by the armed bandits five times and every time rebuilt by the peasants of Chimbue. The following are the words of Col Manuel Antonio:

[Begin Antonio recording] We should like to point out that the correct way to solve our problems is in the way you are organized here — what you are teaching us here. You have told us that you undertook military training for self-defense. You organized yourselves into cooperatives and village communes. You have decided to continue here in order to fight armed bandits because the armed bandits murdered your commander here. And you said that you cannot abandon the area because you want revenge for his death. This is a unique action which is only demonstrated by a courageous and devoted people. Accordingly, we wish to congratulate you for your action, your courage, and your feelings for your comrade and brother who was murdered by the bandits.

In conclusion, I would like to appeal to you to consolidate your unity, the unity that exists between the residents of this village and our Armed Forces based here. [end recording]

AIM Notes RSA, Portuguese Links With 'Bandits'

*MB161400 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 16 Jul 84*

[Text] The Mozambique News Agency, AIM, said today that certain sectors in South Africa may still have links with armed bandits operating in Mozambique. AIM was commenting on a bandit attack last Tuesday on vehicles on the road between Maputo and the South African border crossing at Komatipoort. Seven South Africans in Mozambique on business were among those attacked. Many of them were injured, but a woman and a child on a passing lorry were killed.

AIM linked the attack to a recent press conference in Lisbon, where a Portuguese citizen who has connections with the bandits in Mozambique said the bandits would try to attack South Africans travelling by car in Mozambique. The news agency said this threat should be seen in relation to recent events inside South Africa itself. It said a South African farmer had been murdered recently by armed men and that the South African authorities had concluded that MNR bandits from Mozambique were responsible.

The news agency also spoke of clashes inside South Africa

between the South Africa armed forces and gangs of MNR gunmen. AIM recalled that Prime Minister P.W. Botha had pledged in the Nkomati Accord last March to stop South African support for the armed bandits in Mozambique and added that some sectors in South Africa had reacted negatively to this.

The agency said it was possible that those who were opposed to Nkomati had maintained links with the bandits and were fomenting actions like the latest one against South African civilians. AIM said this could be a way of pressuring P.W. Botha's government to return to its strategy of military destabilization of Mozambique.

The prime minister and his foreign minister, Roelof Botha, had put their leadership of the National Party at risk by (?opting) for peace with Mozambique and their positions will be weakened if the accord did not bring short and medium term results.

Observers in Maputo said the anti-Nkomati sectors in South Africa have either direct links with the bandits or with groups of Portuguese in Portugal who publicize bandit actions. Sources close to the Mozambican Government said the Mozambican authorities view with growing concern the continued propaganda in Portugal for banditry in Mozambique.

Civilians Freed From 'Bandits' To Be Resettled

*MB131843 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 13 Jul 84*

[Text] About 3,000 civilians were recently freed from the armed bandits by the Mozambique Armed Forces in Gaza Province. The chief of operations of the Gaza provincial military command, who gave us this information, pointed out that these individuals would be placed in village communes in cooperation with other local organizations. The source revealed that in Manjacaze District two village communes were presently being built for people freed from bandits.

Our forces have recently intensified their actions in pursuing and annihilating the bandits. This has resulted in dozens of bandits surrendering to our forces and the capturing of enemy war materiel.

Defense Force Kills 13 'Bandits' in Nampula

*MB141209 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 14 Jul 84*

[Text] The Mozambique defense and security forces captured 30 armed bandits in May and June in Nampula Province.

According to a provincial military communique, in the same period 13 bandits were killed in action and 20 surrendered to the defense and security forces. Some 70 active collaborators, who were operating with traditional weapons such as spears and arrows, were also captured.

About 10,000 people, who had earlier fled to mountains and forests because of the actions of the armed bandits, have now begun to return to their localities. A total of 40 village communes

destroyed by the bandits are being rebuilt in various districts of the province.

Captured bandits are being paraded in Nampula town. These bandits are being presented in residential areas and at schools.

Government Forces Kill 41 'Bandits'

*MB150752 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0605 GMT 15 Jul 84*

[From the "Armed Forces Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] A total of 13 bandits have been killed, a number of others wounded, and various types of war equipment seized in fighting between the Mozambique Armed Forces and the armed bandits in Maputo and Inhambane Provinces.

In other operations of the FPLM offensive against the armed bandits, 28 bandits have been killed and 30 others wounded in action in Sofala and Nampula Provinces. In these operations, our forces captured large quantities of rifle magazines and shells for 60-mm and 81-mm mortars.

Three 'Armed Bandits' Killed, Camp Destroyed

*MB171143 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 17 Jul 84*

[Text] An armed bandit camp has recently been destroyed in the (Catorenquene) area by the Mozambique Armed Forces, FPLM, stationed at Guro, Manica Province.

Other reports from Manica say that three armed bandits have been put out of action in the (Molzuma) region, Sussundenga district. In the operation, which resulted in the elimination of these criminals, our Armed Forces captured an assortment of war materiel and various household effects which had been stolen from the local population.

A military source in Manica said that pursuit operations against armed bandits are continuing in that region of the country.

RENAMO Says More Than 700 Soldiers Killed in June

*MB171210 Johannesburg International Service in English
1100 GMT 17 Jul 84*

[Text] The RENAMO [Armed Front of the Mozambique National Resistance] movement of Mozambique claims that its forces killed or captured more than 700 Mozambican Government soldiers during June in fighting throughout the country. In a statement released in Lisbon, RENAMO says its forces also wounded 417 government soldiers in actions in all 10 Mozambican provinces. RENAMO also claims to have captured enough war materiel to keep its forces going for 3 months. It says it overran nine rural centers for the indoctrination of urban prisoners and freed 8,000 people. RENAMO acknowledged the loss of 28 men killed and 67 wounded in the (?monthly) fighting.

Delegation Accompanying Machel to PRC, DPRK Named *MB161800 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 16 Jul 84*

[Excerpts] President Samora Machel left today for Beijing where he will begin an official and friendly visit to the PRC tomorrow. He will then travel to the DPRK.

The importance of the presidential visit which begins tomorrow can be seen in the high level of the presidential delegation. It includes Marcelino dos Santos; Sebastiao Marcos Mabote; and [words indistinct] Joaquim de Carvalho, minister of foreign trade; Joao Ferreira, minister of agriculture; and Daniel Mbanze, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Netherlands Minister Visits Zambezia Province

*MB131851 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1400 GMT 13 Jul 84*

[Text] Mrs Eegie Schoo, the Netherlands minister of cooperation and development, arrived in Quelimane this morning as part of her visit to our country. She was received at the airport by Mario Machungo, the leader of Zambezia Province. Talks between the visiting delegation and the Zambezia provincial government also began this morning. The Netherlands participates in development projects in Zambezia Province. It is expected that in today's talks, the two delegations will study new areas of cooperation.

Meets Machel, Departs

*MB151223 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 15 Jul 84*

[Text] Mrs Schoo, the Netherlands minister of cooperation and development, left Maputo this morning after a visit of several days to Mozambique. At Maputo airport, Mrs Schoo was seen off by Rui Baltazar and Joao Ferreira, ministers of finance and agriculture respectively, as well as the Netherlands charge d'affaires.

Last night Mrs Schoo was honored with a dinner party hosted by President Samora Machel. During the reception, the Mozambique head of state and Mrs Schoo exchanged views on the development of relations of cooperation between the two countries.

During the visit by the Netherlands minister of cooperation and development, a bilateral cooperation agreement was signed covering the continuation of the rehabilitation programs for Beira harbor and the implementation of other projects including programs in the agricultural field. The Kingdom of the Netherlands will also give our country financial aid for the implementation of an aid program aimed at boosting food production.

Italian Industrial Delegation Arrives for Talks

*MB161002 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 16 Jul 84*

[Text] Talks between the Mozambique authorities and a delegation of the Italian Industrial Reconstruction Institute are expected to begin today in Maputo. They will analyze the evolution of the relations of cooperation between the two countries.

The delegation from the Italian Industrial Reconstruction Institute arrived in Maputo yesterday and is led by (Romano Prodi), the chairman of the institute. On arrival (Romano Prodi) said that the talks will discuss new fields of cooperation which Mozambique may regard as a priority for rural development.

During its visit to Mozambique, the delegation from the Italian Industrial Reconstruction Institute will visit construction work on the Pequenos Libombos and Curumane dams in Maputo Province.

Meets Machel, Talks Begin

*MB161222 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1020 GMT 16 Jul 84*

[Text] (Romano Prodi), the chairman of the Italian Industrial Reconstruction Institute, was received this morning by Samora Moises Machel, the field marshal of the Republic. Delegations from Mozambique and Italy began talks today in Maputo. Speaking on the occasion, Abdul Magid, Mozambican minister of mineral resources, said that since the creation of the joint cooperation commission 4 years ago, Italian participation had been mostly felt in infrastructures in the fields of construction, energy, and telecommunications, among others. Abdul Magid added that the next phase of Italian participation must be oriented towards agricultural projects within the framework of the strategy to fight famine.

The chairman of the Italian Industrial Reconstruction Institute said that the two countries should now enter a phase of systematic cooperation with long-term objectives.

Briefs

Cape Verde Ambassador Ends Assignment — Aguinaldo Lisboa Ramos, Cape Verde's ambassador to Mozambique, bade farewell to President Samora Machel yesterday at the end of his assignment in our country. The Cape Verdian diplomat was resident in Luanda, the capital of Angola, and was in charge of his country's embassy in Mozambique. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 17 Jul 84 MB]

NAMIBIA**Territory Force Announces 37 More 'Terrorists' Killed**

*MB161725 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 16 Jul 84*

[Text] The South-West Africa Territory Force has disclosed in Windhoek that 37 SWAPO terrorists have been killed in clashes over the past 12 days. The security forces suffered no casualties. This brings to 303 the number of terrorists killed since 16 February this year, when about 800 members of SWAPO's so-called Special Unit infiltrated South-West Africa.

SADF Announces Soldier Killed by Landmine

*MB170712 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0653 GMT
17 Jul 84*

[Text] Pretoria, July 17, SAPA — A South African soldier was killed in a landmine explosion in the SWA/Namibian operational area yesterday, the South African Defence Force said today.

A SADF communique issued in Pretoria said: "Defence Headquarters regrets to announce the death of Rifleman Daniel Andonis Douwrie, 25, who died in a landmine explosion in the operational area on Monday, July 16, 1984. He is survived by his mother, Mrs D. Douwrie, of 202 Malva Street, Townriver."

No further details were given.

Troop Carrier Damaged by Landmine Explosion

*MB171049 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1040 GMT
17 Jul 84*

[Text] Windhoek, July 17, SAPA — A SWA Territory Force [SWATF] armoured troop carrier was slightly damaged when it detonated a landmine outside Oshakati in Northern SWA/Namibia today.

A spokesman for the SWATF in Windhoek said the incident occurred at about 8 am. No one was injured.

SOUTH AFRICA**Justice Minister Urges Economic Role for Blacks**

*MB161948 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 16 Jul 84*

[Text] The minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, says that in order to obtain the cooperation of black leaders they must be permitted to participate in the economic opportunities and prosperity of South Africa. Opening the annual congress of the Afrikaanse Studentebond [Afrikaans Student Union] in Bloemfontein, he said that such cooperation required the creation of cities on a decentralized basis, in order to meet the needs of urbanization, housing, and of the country's infrastructure.

Mr Coetsee said that South Africa had to take the lead in the achievement of lasting agreements with its neighbors in various fields. He said on the one hand this would dispel the mistrust of the past, and on the other it would give visible form to the reality of coexistence and communal interests.

Consul Will Try to Keep New Zealand Office Open
MB170630 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
 0500 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] The South African consul general in Wellington, Mr Allen Harvey, has said that he will try to persuade the prime minister elect not to close the South African consulate in the city. Mr Harvey was commenting on yesterday's statement by the president of the New Zealand Labor Party, Mr Jim Anderton, that one of the new government's first actions would be to close the mission. Mr Harvey said that he would like to tell Mr Lange of the political changes in South Africa, but added that mission personnel would certainly not go down on bended knees to anyone asking favors. Mr Harvey said the South African consulate played an important role in promoting trade between New Zealand and South Africa. He said the South African Government and the consulate also handled New Zealand trade interests in southern Africa.

Trade Official Discusses New Zealand Commerce
MB161848 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
 1700 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] The chief executive officer of the South African Foreign Trade Organization, Mr (Wim) Holters, says the Labor Party victory in New Zealand should have no adverse effect on trade between South Africa and New Zealand. Speaking in Johannesburg, he said the Labor government might make verbal attacks on South Africa but it would continue to export dairy produce, machinery, and other equipment to South Africa. Mr (Holters) said trade between South Africa and New Zealand totalled almost 30 million rand last year. He said major South African exports to New Zealand were metals, paper, diamonds, and krugerrands.

The chairman of the wool board, Mr (Pieter van Rooyen) said at Noupoort today it would not be the first time that the wool board would have to negotiate with the labor government in New Zealand. He said he did not foresee any problems with the wool trade between South Africa and New Zealand.

40 Arrested, Rioters Dispersed in Township Violence
MB161833 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1511 GMT
 16 Jul 84

[By Ray Faure]

[Excerpt] Pretoria July 16, SAPA — Police used tearsmoke again this morning to disperse crowds of rioters as unrest flared anew in the black township of Thumalo, near Parys, but there were no reports of injuries. Police confirmed in Pretoria, however, that

more rioters had been detained today, bringing to 40 the number arrested since unrest first erupted in the township yesterday morning.

Those arrested were being held on various charges, ranging from public violence to housebreaking and theft, a spokesman for the Police Public Relations Division, Lieutenant-Colonel Vic Haynes, said in Pretoria. He said police had to use tearsmoke on two occasions this morning to disperse rioters — protesting against increased rent and taxes — who erected makeshift roadblocks from burning tyres. There were no reports of injuries and the township was reported tonight to be tense, but quiet.

Black Trade Union Leader Target of Petrol Bomb
MB161946 Umtata Capital Radio in English
 1900 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] A trade union leader has narrowly escaped death in a petrol bomb blast. The general secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers, Lucy Mvubelo, had a lucky escape when her Soweto home was badly damaged in a petrol bomb blast last night. Mvubelo says a group called the South African Suicide Squad have claimed responsibility. She says the group wish to get rid of what they call government stooges. Mvubelo has come under heavy criticism from black leaders for calling for foreign investment in the country.

Party Leaders Review Parliamentary Session
MB160740 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
 0500 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] The minister of internal affairs, Mr F.W. de Klerk, has expressed disappointment at the role played by the opposition Progressive Federal Party, PFP, during the parliamentary session which ended on Friday. Speaking in a radio program, Mr de Klerk said he was disappointed because the promise of constructive engagement made by Dr van Zyl Slabbert during the session had not been forthcoming. He said the PFP had been unable to commit itself in any of the debates on whether the Coloreds and Indians should be drawn into the new constitutional dispensation. Instead, they seemed more interested in ensuring the right of boycott of these people.

Participating in the same program, Dr van Zyl Slabbert said the government would have to search for consensus, while at the same time avoiding the rigidity of the old National Party policies. He said that during the session the National Party had found itself ideologically between the Conservative Party, CP, and the PFP. While the Nationalist Party was moving away from the former points of departure now held the CP, it was still hesitant to commit itself as fully as the PFP. He expected this trend to spill over into the new dispensation.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said the last session under the old dispensation showed that the CP and the PFP had failed to accept the challenge of consensus. He sounded a warning that if consensus politics were to fail there could be no future for a democratic parliamentary system.

Five Parties Registered for Colored Elections

*MB161217 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 16 Jul 84*

[Text] With only hours to go before the closing of registrations by political parties for the first general election for the house of representatives, the Department of Internal Affairs has approved the registration applications from five Colored political parties. The latest application approved this morning was by the Reform Freedom Party of Mr Charles Jules after problems with the party's name had been ironed out. The other parties which have been registered are the Labor Party, the Freedom Party, the Peoples' Congress Party, and the New Convention Peoples' Party. A spokesman says further applications have to be lodged with the chief electoral officer, Mr Gerie van Zyl, not later than 1545 this afternoon. Nomination courts for Colored candidates for the house of representatives will sit between 1000 and 1100 next Monday morning. The election takes place on 22 August.

Converted Navy Helicopter Carrier Begins Trials

*MB161930 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 16 Jul 84*

[Text] The South African Navy replenishment ship, "SAS Tafelberg," began sea trials today after having been converted into a helicopter carrier. The ship spent several months in the Simons-town dockyard undergoing the conversion, and is now able to carry two large helicopters. The "Tafelberg" has modern hospital facilities which will enable it to take over the search-and-rescue role of Shackleton aircraft. The aircraft are to be withdrawn from service at the end of the year. The "Tafelberg" will undertake several sea trials before being declared ready for operational duties.

Commentary Notes Recent UNITA Successes

*MB161718 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 16 Jul 84*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The latest successes chalked up by UNITA in the Angolan civil war indicate that not only is UNITA a growing military and political factor, but its activities are now resulting in major economic and financial problems for the country. UNITA, despite the latest joint MPLA-Cuban offensive — which has hardly been as successful — has for the first time extended its military operations to the far north of Angola, where it has destroyed part of an important pipeline.

UNITA's successful attack on Angola's rich oil sources means that the MPLA's most important source of revenue is in jeopardy. It is mainly with its oil revenue that the government pays for the services of the 35,000 Cuban troops in the country, and the cost involved is in the vicinity of \$1 million a day. Other important sources of revenue for the MPLA have also been under attack, with UNITA forces lashing out at the diamond fields and the areas of coffee production.

It is today widely recognized that UNITA controls about one-

third of Angola, but it is also active in much of the rest of the country, and certainly its strikes right up to the northwest must have come as alarming news for the MPLA. In the past, organizations such as the FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front] and FLEC [Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave] were active in the north, but they have become ineffective, and appear to have thrown in their hands with UNITA.

UNITA leader Dr Jonas Savimbi is committed to continuing the fight until the Cubans have left Angola, and until a government of national unity has been created. It is known that there exists within the MPLA government a moderate faction which favors negotiations with UNITA, but they are being opposed by a radical faction consisting mainly of mulattos who support the Soviet Union and its aspirations. However, Dr Savimbi recently indicated that his information was that the radicals within the government have said that if UNITA is not crippled within the next 3 to 6 months, they will agree to the holding of negotiations.

The signs right now are that there is no hope of crippling UNITA within that period. In fact, within 6 months UNITA could be in a much stronger position than it is now. The danger facing the MPLA government is that if it waits too long before negotiating UNITA could decide that it would rather opt for a military victory.

Richard Nixon once said that the lessons of history warn us that we should negotiate only when our military superiority is so convincing that we can achieve our objective at the conference table and deny the aggressors theirs. This could be the option UNITA decides on, should the MPLA delay too long.

SWAZILAND**Interior Minister Returns From Geneva Conference**

*MB140803 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 15 Jul 84*

[Text] The minister for interior, Mr King Mtetwa, leading a four-man delegation, returned home yesterday evening from the second International Conference on Refugees in Africa held in Geneva from last week.

In an interview on arrival at Matsapa Airport, the minister said while in Geneva he conducted extensive talks with leaders of other delegations who sympathized with Swaziland on the recent clashes between members of the ANC and the Swaziland police force. He said the international community clearly welcomed and understood the actions Swaziland had to take against illegal refugees in the country.

The minister said he also made it clear that Swaziland's policy remains unchanged except where people force it to react in a manner against its will. Mr Mtetwa further stated that he received positive talks [as heard] on the financial assistance to refugees projects to be operated in this country and hoped that money would be channeled to his office in due course. He said among the world leaders he met to explain his ministry's needs for finance were the UN secretary general, Dr Perez de Cuellar, the UN high commissioner for refugees, Mr Poul Hartling, and

the British minister for overseas development, Mr Timothy Raison.

The minister was accompanied to the conference by the principal secretary for interior, Mr Vusi Mamba, the under secretary for education, Mr Alfred Hlatshwayo; and the refugee social welfare officer in his ministry, Mr Absalom Mamba.

ZAMBIA

'Threatening' Letter on Olympics Ignored

*MB161224 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 16 Jul 84*

[Text] Zambia has disregarded a threatening letter from the American white racist group, the Ku Klux Klan, warning against taking part in the Olympics in Los Angeles. Permanent Secretary for Youth and Sport Edward Luvimba said in Lusaka today that Zambia has already made her stand known and stressed that Zambia will not be frightened by the threat.

The letter said that the Olympics are for whites only, and addressed to African nations, was received by the Zambia Olympic, Commonwealth, and All Africa Games Association Secretary (Ernest Mothe) last week.

Kaunda Urges Protection for Country's Identity

*MB141226 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 14 Jul 84*

[Text] Zambians have been urged to protect the country's philosophy, identity, and aspirations. His excellency the president, Dr Kaunda, told the youth at Nemera secondary school yesterday that a nation without ideology was without foundation and direction. The president said an ideology gives the nation direction in its political, economic, social, scientific, defense, and security development. Dr Kaunda warned that without any ideology a nation was left to the manipulations of superpowers. President Kaunda arrived in (Nsoma) last night on his continued tour of the southern province to inspect markets and industries.

Kaunda Sends 'Special Message' to DPRK

*MB171340 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 17 Jul 84*

[Text] President Kaunda has sent a special message to the DPRK leader, president Kim Il-sung. According to a dispatch from the Zambian Embassy in the DPRK, the message was presented by Foreign Affairs Minister of State Otema Masuka yesterday accompanied by Ambassador to Korea Mr (Kapirirwa).

Official Says Kaunda Not Bidding for OAU Chair

*MB131415 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 13 Jul 84*

[Text] Zambia is neither bidding for the election of President Kaunda as next chairman of the OAU, nor hosting this year's summit. Foreign Affairs Permanent Secretary Peter Kasanda said this in Lusaka today when he commented on speculation that some OAU member states are campaigning for Lusaka as the alternative venue to Addis Ababa for the summit.

Mr Kasanda pointed out that Dr Kaunda has been OAU chairman before, and that Zambia will be happy to attend the next summit of the OAU in the Ethiopian capital. African diplomatic sources said Addis Ababa is now the alternative venue in the African body's November summit, but that there is still no consensus on the venue and date. Speculation on the possibility of Dr Kaunda becoming the first African leader to become chairman of the OAU for a second time was rife during Ethiopian Foreign Minister Wolde Goshu's visit to Morocco last week.

ZIMBABWE

Minister Urges Stronger Union, ZANU-PF Ties

*MB170654 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 17 Jul 84*

[Text] The minister of state for political affairs and provincial development, Comrade Maurice Nyagumbo, has called for the establishment of stronger ties between the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, ZCTU, and ZANU-PF. Opening a 5-day seminar of the ZCTU general council, Comrade Nyagumbo said this was necessary for both the union and the party if there is to be consistency with the interests of the working class. He said the unions in Zimbabwe should not operate as those in capitalist countries but should work within the parameters of our socialist system. Comrade Nyagumbo, who is also the national organizing secretary of ZANU-PF, said the unions should embark on training programs to offset shortages in skilled manpower. He ruled out any wholesale nationalization of companies, saying this is a difficult process because it needs skilled manpower to run the nationalized industries.

Mugabe Leaves for London Meeting on SADCC

*MB170648 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 17 Jul 84*

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, left Harare last night for a visit to Britain. While in London, Comrade Mugabe will deliver a keynote address to a conference on the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] group of countries. This conference will constitute the central plan of the overall caucus on Africa program for 1984 which has been organized by the Commonwealth Institute.

Comrade Mugabe will visit an exhibition of Zimbabwean culture and [words indistinct]. The prime minister will also travel to

Scotland where an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws will be conferred on him by the Edinburgh University.

Comrade Mugabe is accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende; the minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira; and the minister of agriculture, Senator Denis Norman.

HERALD Says UK, Others Condone African Dissidents

*MB171220 Johannesburg International Service in English
1100 GMT 17 Jul 84*

[Text] An editorial in *THE HERALD* newspaper published in the Zimbabwean capital of Harare says former colonial powers are condoning and even encouraging the activities of people trying to topple established African Governments.

The paper was commenting on the recent attempts by Nigerians to kidnap an exiled opposition politician living in London. *THE HERALD* suggested the attempt was made because Britain did not send Mr Umaru Dikko back to Nigeria to stand trial on charges of corruption.

According to *THE HERALD*, Britain, France, and Portugal might see nothing wrong in accepting what it termed dissidents and allowing them to operate against African governments. It seemed to African governments, however, that the former colonial powers were condoning, if not actually encouraging, the subversive activities of the dissidents. *THE HERALD* said it was not clear how these powers would feel if their own dissidents used African soil as platforms from which to preach opposition and also to (?threaten) violence against the governments of Lisbon, London, and Paris.

Agriculture Minister Addresses FAO Conference

*MB161214 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 16 Jul 84*

[Text] African countries have been urged to develop human resources, to disseminate and implement research findings, and to introduce realistic pricing policies in order to contain the food crisis on the continent. The call was made by the minister of agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, when he addressed the 13th conference of the FAO in Harare today. He said apart from natural disasters, underdevelopment of human resources and the failure to develop communal areas are some of the causes of low food production.

Senator Norman called for the development of small-scale farming in the communal areas which he said produced the bulk of

the continent's agricultural commodities. He called on African governments to increase their agricultural budgets to include research so as to develop new technologies relevant to Africa. Senator Denis Norman also called on delegates to support the campaign against rinderpest.

Papers Presented at Meeting

*MB170705 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 17 Jul 84*

[Text] The second FAO regional conference for Africa continues its deliberations in Harare today. Yesterday a number of papers were presented. According to one paper, African countries were accused of a disappointing performance in implementing the agricultural part of the Lagos Plan of Action, which seeks to create an African economic community by the year 2000. It said rapid population growth, war, civil strife, and lack of political will have further aggravated the problem. African governments were urged to improve agricultural production in rural areas as a means of improving the overall performance of the economy. Another paper suggested that one of the major reasons for food shortages in Africa is the inappropriate use of manpower in agriculture.

FRG Party Delegation Arrives for Visit

*MB161710 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 16 Jul 84*

[Text] A delegation of the West German party Die Gruenen [Green] is currently visiting Zimbabwe. The delegation, which is led by Mr Walter (Schweninger), is accompanied by the West German chief whip, Mr Michael (Vespar). Die Gruenen is a party representing environmental, antiarmament, and Third World interests. Its Zimbabwe itinerary includes a visit to the rural areas and the House of Assembly. The team has also been to Tanzania.

Country To Open High Commission in Malawi

*MB140757 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 14 Jul 84*

[Text] The Malawian high commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr MacDonald Banda, has called for more cooperation between Harare and Lilongwe. Speaking at a reception to mark his country's 20th anniversary of independence, Mr Banda added that although Malawi is small, it had made admirable progress in transforming from a Cinderella of Africa [as heard] into a food-producing country. He said President Hastings Kamuzu Banda's leadership aimed at ending ignorance, hunger, poverty, and disease. Speaking at the same occasion, the minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, said Zimbabwe as a young country had a great deal to learn from Malawi. He also disclosed that Zimbabwe will soon open a high commissioner's office in Lilongwe.